JAPAN

The Pocket Guide

With 184 branches in key cities throughout Japan, we are always ready to serve your business and banking needs, domestic and foreign

Overseas Banking

THE FUJI BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

1-chome Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Welcome to Japan!
We are always at your service in every key city in Japan

Authorized Foreign Exchange Bank

THE NIPPON

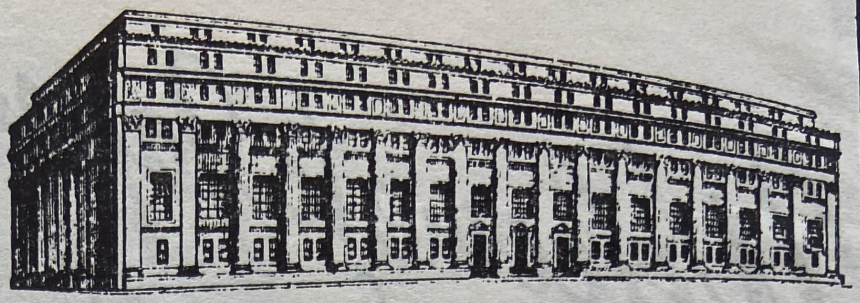
KANGYO BANK

LIMITED

Established 1897

HEAD OFFICE: HIBIYA, TOKYO

BRANCHES: YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, OSAKA, KOBE, KYOTO, HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI, and all other principal cities of Japan



Get in touch with Japan through us.

THE

TEIKOKU BANK

LTD

Formerly, MITSUI BANK and JUGO BANK

HEAD OFFICE
Nihombashi, Tokyo

PRESIDENT
Kiichiro Satoh

J A P A N

The Pocket Guide

Get in touch with japan through us.

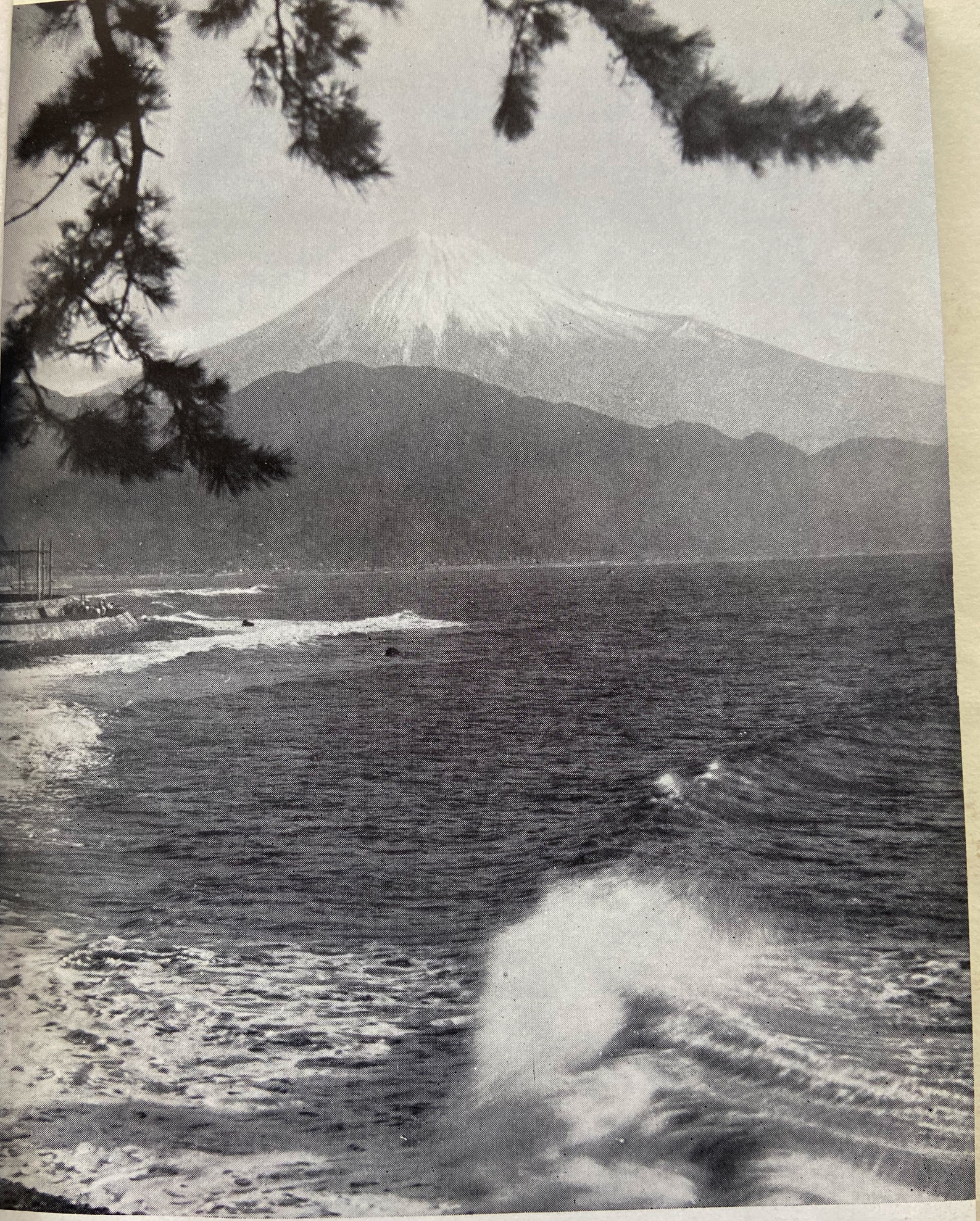
JAPAN

The Pocket Guide

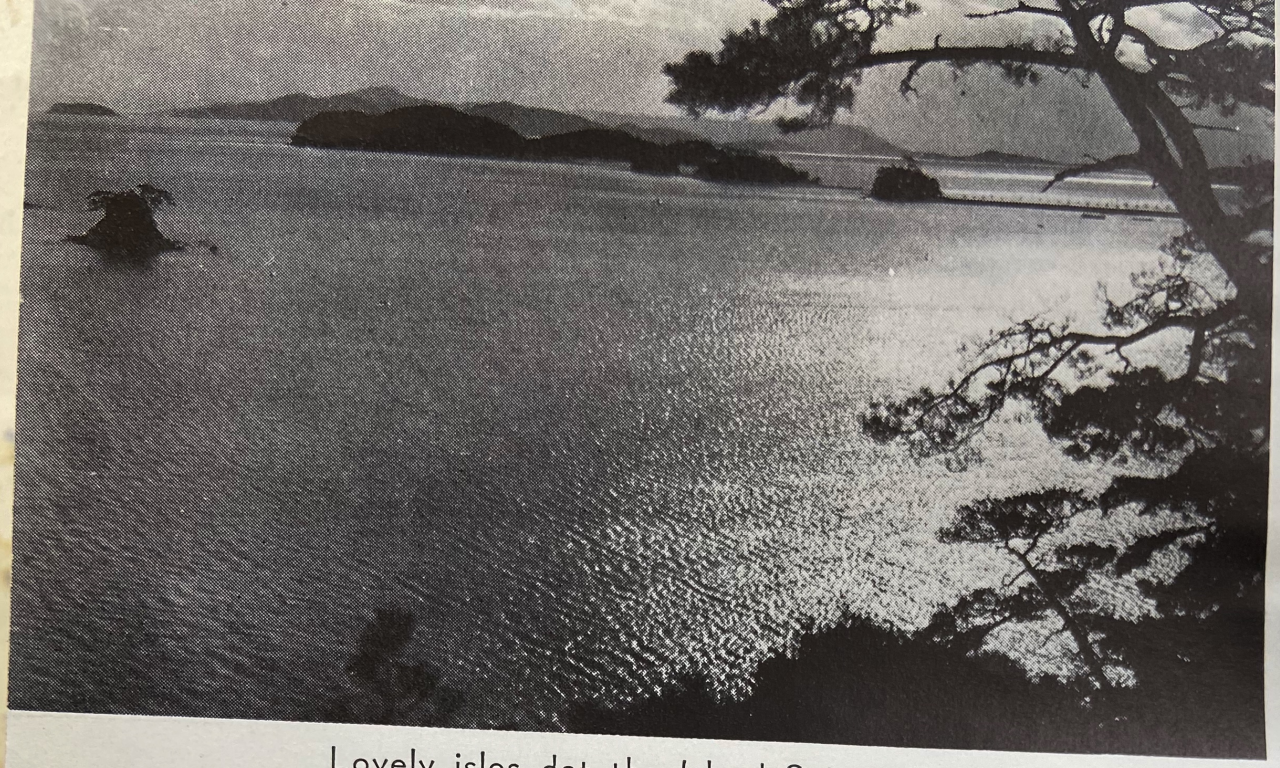
THE JAPAN TIMES

HEAD OFFICE
Nihombashi, Tokyo

PRESIDENT



Ever-majestic Fujisan looks out over the rippling waves.



Lovely isles dot the Inland Sea.

White sails skim over Lake Chuzenji.

JAPAN
The Pocket Guide

72 Photos
14 Maps
Appendix : Statistics

JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

Copyright by Japan Travel Bureau
Postwar edition published in 1946;
reprinted in 1947, 1948.
Entirely rewritten edition published in July, 1952;
revised in October, 1952; reprinted in May, 1953;
revised in October, 1953.

Printed in Japan by the Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo

PREFACE

This guide book on Japan has been compiled mainly for the benefit of foreigners, both here in Japan and abroad, to help them get a general picture of what Japan is today and what she was. Further details are given in its companion book *Japan—The Official Guide.*

Traveling is education leading to friendship. This book, the author Katsuji Yabuki believes, serves as the nearest thing to this sort of education, since it deals with a wide variety of the things and places, illustrated generously, that are usually missed by busy travelers. Students taking Japan as the subject for their social studies should benefit as well.

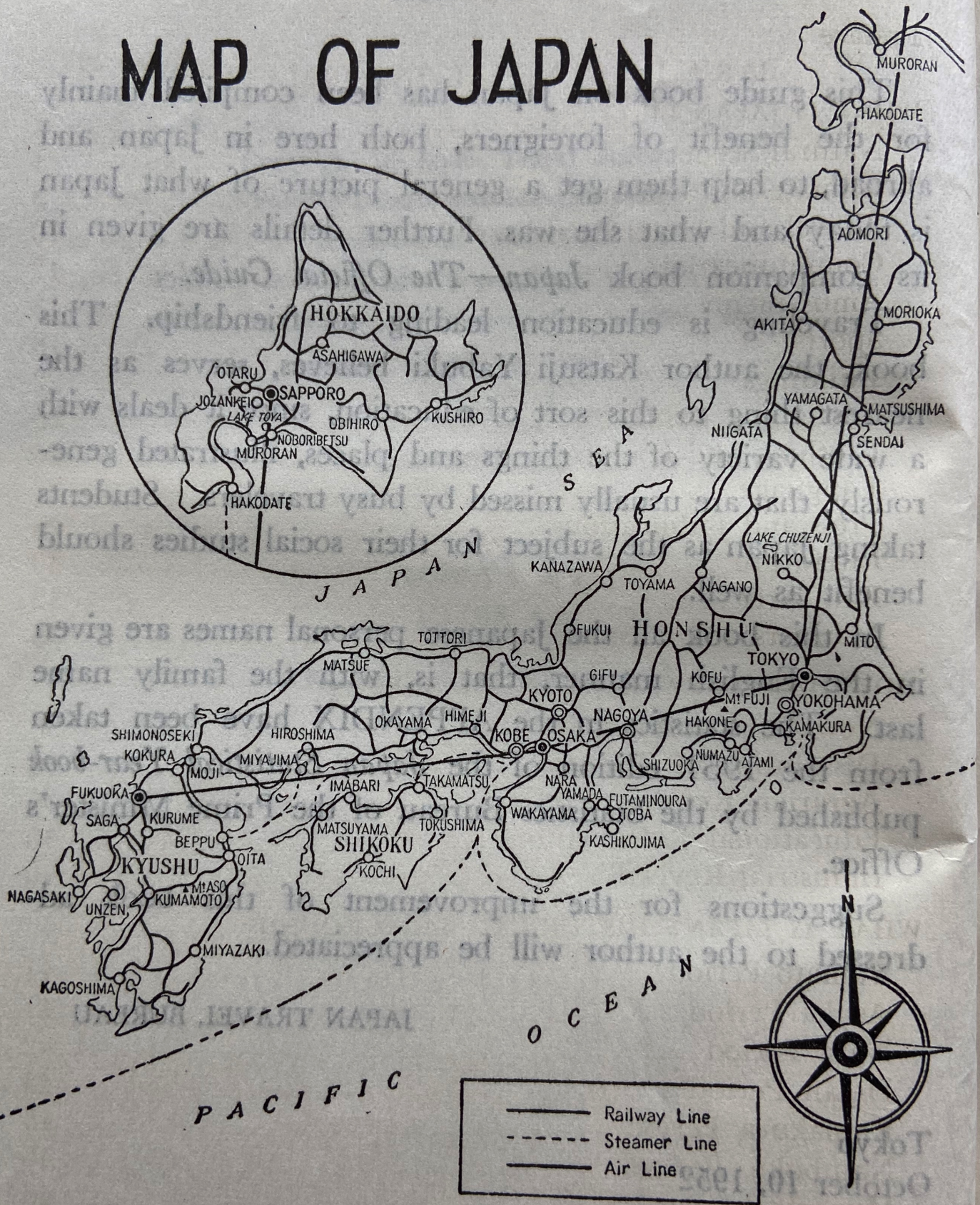
In this book all the Japanese personal names are given in the English manner, that is, with the family name last. The statistics in the APPENDIX have been taken from the 1951 edition of the *Japan Statistical Year-book* published by the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

Suggestions for the improvement of this book addressed to the author will be appreciated.

JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

Tokyo
October 10, 1952

MAP OF JAPAN


HOKKAIDO
ASAHIGAWA
OTARU
SAPPORO
JOZANKEI
LAKE TOYA
OBIHIRO
KUSHIRO
NOBORIBETSU
MURORAN
HAKODATE
JAPAN SEA
MURORAN
HAKODATE
AOMORI
AKITA
MORIOKA
YAMAGATA
MATSUSHIMA
NIIGATA
SENDAI
LAKE CHUZENJI
NIKKO
KANAZAWA
TOYAMA
NAGANO
FUKUI
HONSHU
MITO
TOTTORI
MATSUE
TOKYO
GIFU
KOFU
KYOTO
M! FUJI
YOKOHAMA
NAGOYA
HAKONE
KAMAKURA
OKAYAMA
HIMEJI
KOBE
OSAKA
SHIMONOSEKI
HIROSHIMA
NUMAZU
ATAMI
KOKURA
MIYAJIMA
SHIZUOKA
MOJI
NARA
IMABARI
TAKAMATSU
YAMADA
FUTAMINOURA
FUKUOKA
WAKAYAMA
TOBA
SAGA
KURUME
MATSUYAMA
TOKUSHIMA
KASHIKOJIMA
BEPPU
SHIKOKU
OITA
KYUSHU
KOCHI
M! ASO
NAGASAKI
UNZEN
KUMAMOTO
MIYAZAKI
KAGOSHIMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
N
Railway Line
Steamer Line
Air Line

CONTENTS

Preface

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

WHAT IS JAPAN LIKE? 1
Natural Scenery 1
Climate and Seasonal Attractions 3
Travel and Hotel Facilities 10
Communication 12
Amusements 13
Sports 18
Buildings 22
Foods and Drinks 25
Clothing and Footgear 26
Language 27
Press and Publications 28
Literature 30
Fine Arts 32
Manners and Customs 35

HOW HAS POSTWAR JAPAN CHANGED?
New Constitution 36
Dissolution of *Zaibatsu* 39
Agrarian Reformation 39
Educational Reformation 40
Industrial Revival 40

WHAT IS JAPAN'S HISTORICAL BACKGROUND?
Yamato Period 41
Asuka Period 41
Nara Period 42
Heian Period 43
Kamakura Period 45
Namboku Period 46
Muromachi Period 46
Azuchi-Momoyama Period 48
Edo Period 49
Meiji Period 51

PART II: TRAVEL INFORMATION

Routes to Japan 53
Period of Foreigners' Stay in Japan 53
Places of Tourist Interest
Tokyo and Its Environs 55
Yokohama (55), Kamakura (57), Tokyo (60), Nikko (66), Oshima Island (67), Boso Peninsula (68), Hakone (69), Mt. Fuji and Fuji Lakes (69), Atami (71)
From Tokyo to Nagoya 71
Nagoya and Its Environs 73
Kyoto and Its Environs 73
Kyoto (73), Nara (78), Osaka (82), Kobe (84)
From Tokyo to Kyoto via the Japan Sea Side..... 86
Inland Sea National Park and Its Environs..... 89
Kyoto to Shimonoseki by San-in Line 90
Shikoku 91
Kyushu 93
North Japan 97
Hokkaido 99
APPENDIX 104
INDEX 114

LIST OF MAPS

Map of Japan iv
Yokohama 56
Kamakura 58
Tokyo 62
Nikko 66
Mt. Fuji & Five Lakes 70
Izu Peninsula 72
Kyoto 74
Nara 78
Around Osaka 81
Kobe 85
Osaka to Nagasaki via Inland Sea 88
Kyushu 94
Hokkaido 100

Part I: General Information

WHAT IS JAPAN LIKE?

Whatever else may be said about Japan, the fact remains that it is an ideal vacation land. There are two main reasons for this.

First, because Japan is easy of access from abroad. All the world's air and sea routes coming to Asia converge at Japan. If you are in a hurry, you can reach the country by air within a few days from the remotest part of the globe. If you have more leisure, that will mean you can enjoy more time on board ship.

Second, because Japan is full of attractions, natural and cultural. A foreign stylist once put it this way: "Japan is a fascinating melting-pot of East and West, of the old and the new." A fitting metaphor! He meant, needless to say, that in this country you can enjoy a number of things typically Japanese without discarding the comforts and conveniences familiar to you.

Thus your visit to Japan will not prove a disappointment; it will be sure to pay. Now let's see how you will like this tourist land.

Natural Scenery

Japan is comparatively small in area and yet so full of natural beauty that as a whole it may be called a national park.

MOUNTAINS. Japan is extremely mountainous. So you cannot expect to go far without seeing them. They are not very high but are well-wooded and beautiful; many of them are cone-shaped because of their volcanic nature, although only a few are active volcanoes.

The highest and most famous of these mountains is Mt. Fuji (12,467 ft.). All the other mountains, with the excep-

tion of nine, are lower than 10,000 feet. To help climb the more famous of them, motor roads and cable cars are available part way, if not up to their summits.

In winter, the mountains in eastern and northern Japan turn into a veritable paradise for skiers.

RIVERS. Though short and narrow, the rivers are crystal-clear, and wind through mountains, forming falls and rapids. In most cases they flow into the sea without providing any level stretches which could be used for navigation. There are only three rivers more than 200 miles long, the longest being the Shinano-gawa emptying into the Japan Sea at Niigatā. Shooting the rock-bedded rapids by flat-bottomed boat offers quite a thrill, yet causing no danger to the traveler.

LAKES. The lakes serve to accentuate the beauty of the Japanese landscape as they usually are found nestled among the mountains. They are not large: only four of them are more than 500 square miles in area, the largest being Lake Biwa (2,615 sq. mi.) near Kyoto. But their waters are a mysterious green, and the shores are attractively indented. In many cases there are small islands on the lakes. Boating, yachting, swimming, and fishing can be enjoyed there.

SEASHORE. Japan's coastline zigzags at many points, forming large and small bays, almost invariably with islands of various sizes and shapes nearby. The most typical is the Inland Sea, where the traditional Japanese expression in praise of beach scenery—"Hakusha seisho," meaning "White sands and green pine-trees"—finds its best example. In summer a large crowd of people resort to the seashores to swim, boat and go yachting.

HOT SPRINGS. Because of the volcanic nature of the land, hot springs gush out almost everywhere, among the mountains, at the beaches and in the fields. Throughout the country there are more than a thousand of these springs. and their water is used by hotels and inns, and at some places by private homes, for baths and also in both indoor and outdoor pools. Some hothouses utilize hot-spring water to raise fruits and vegetables.

Even with all this, however, hot-spring water is so abundant that most of it flows down to the streams, causing

vapor to rise and adding to the beauty of the landscape.

NATIONAL PARKS. The most representative of the above-mentioned types of landscape are designated as national parks, which at present total 17 in all. In 1932 twelve of these were created first, the rest being added in later years, one after another. The parks are scattered all over the country, and some of them are within a few hours' trip of Tokyo.

It may be noted in passing that besides the national parks Japan has a favorite "Scenic Trio" of long repute—Matsushima in north Japan, Ama-no-hashidate on the Japan Sea coast near Kyoto, and Miyajima on the Inland Sea. Detailed information about these places, as well as about the national parks, is given in PART II.

PARKS & GARDENS. Japanese parks in cities and other resorts have a twofold attraction: scenic beauty and cultural facilities. They are laid out very attractively with cherry and other flowering trees; their ponds are stocked with carp and other fish; some of them usually have museums containing art objects and historical material, sports and other amusement facilities, and even zoos. In some places, castle grounds form a park, their century-old gates and other relics from feudal days adding a dignified touch.

Beautiful gardens, especially those representing the highly-developed art of Japanese gardening, are found in Kyoto's temple and shrine grounds. They are usually small but very artistic with their ponds, stone lanterns, stone-stepped paths, hills, cascades, pavilions and cultivated trees. Some of them are built in a suggestive style with only stones and sand for decoration, and some others form a complete harmony with the surrounding scenery.

Climate and Seasonal Attractions

Japan is in the temperate zone, and because of the warm current flowing in the Pacific, its climate is much milder than that of other countries in corresponding latitudes. Generally speaking, in winter the Pacific coast is more temperate than the Japan Sea coast.

Average Temperature in Fahrenheit

City	Spring (Apr.)	Summer (Aug.)	Autumn (Nov.)	Winter (Jan.)
Sapporo	39.2	73.9	37.0	28.7
Sendai	45.6	74.8	44.2	38.1
Tokyo	53.0	79.5	50.0	41.9
Kyoto	50.7	80.0	50.9	40.2
Fukuoka	53.4	78.9	53.4	42.4

As may be gathered from the above, Japan has four clear-cut seasons, although their period slightly differs according to the districts. Usually, spring lasts from March to May; summer from June to August; autumn from September to November; and winter from December to February.

SPRING (March to May). Japan is at the height of its spring beauty when it is covered with its white and pink clouds of cherry blossoms. When in season—during the first two weeks in April in Tokyo and Kyoto—they are found anywhere and everywhere, on mountains and hills, in parks and gardens, along the city streets and country rivers.

Some people regret the comparatively short life of the blossoms, for they are blown off overnight with the first strong wind. But the flowering season differs slightly according to the species and to the places where the trees grow. The result is that you cannot miss seeing the national flower of Japan in April.

Famous cherry blossom resorts are crowded with holiday-makers, enjoying the fresh air and beautiful blossoms. The sound of laughters and popular songs sung to the accompaniment of the *samisen*, or three-stringed Japanese guitar, fill the air in this happy season.

In Kyoto, Osaka and Tokyo a gay program of *geisha* dances is presented in theaters beautifully decorated with cherry blossoms. Clad in long-sleeved *kimono*, the girls dance most gracefully, sometimes appearing on the stage in long rows of nearly a hundred performers.

SPRING FLOWERS. Besides the cherry blossoms, there are many other flowers, including the camellia, peach, pear,

azalea, apple, magnolia, wistaria, tulip, hyacinth, cyclamen, anemone, lilac, primrose, dandelion and violet.

SPRING FESTIVALS AND EVENTS. *Hina Matsuri* (Girls' Festival) on March 3: Known also as the Dolls' Festival, it is a merry occasion for the girls. Dolls representing the Emperor, the Empress, the ladies in waiting, the court musicians and other officials, all in classical dress, are displayed on a red-carpeted stand of several shelves. The little girls get together in front of it and share the delicacies.

Vernal Equinox Day on March 21 (or 22): A national holiday.

Hana Matsuri (Flower Festival) on April 8: This is held at Buddhist temples in commemoration of the birthday of Buddha. Temple visitors are served sweet tea. Children wearing gay *kimono* and flower-decked hats dance in front of an image of Buddha.

Emperor's Birthday on April 29: A national holiday.

Constitution Memorial Day on May 3: This is a national holiday in commemoration of the New Constitution put in force on this day in 1947.

Children's Day on May 5: Also a national holiday, this is the day when both boys and girls are encouraged by their parents to grow up to be good citizens. Youngsters all over the country hold meetings in the merriest of moods. At old-fashioned homes various kinds of dolls representing legendary heroes are displayed in a fashion similar to the Girls' Festival, a custom handed down from olden days.

During Spring. In spring Kyoto celebrates two classical festivals, which reproduce the manners and customs of the Imperial court in the Heian period (794-1185) when this city was Japan's capital. One of them is the *Aoi Matsuri* celebrated on May 15 and the other is the *Shuyusai* on the third Sunday of May.

In the former a parade of many people clad in ancient costumes passes along the streets, led by an ox-drawn, hollyhock-decorated car. The latter is held on the Oi River in the suburbs of the city, attended by musicians dressed in classic robes who play ancient musical instruments on board colorful dragon-shaped boats.

In Tokyo a series of *sumo* (Japanese wrestling) matches begins in the middle of May, lasting for fifteen days. The "giants on the ring" struggle against each other.

SUMMER (June to August). In the early part of summer Japan has a rainy season lasting for about a month, although fair days intervene and in some years it seldom rains. It is in this season that the farmers are kept busy transplanting young rice-plants in their paddy fields.

By the time this season ends, summer is in full sway, and it is more or less sultry in the cities. But it is only for a few hours around noon that is really hot, the heat being refreshingly relieved by occasional showers. Many of the modern concrete buildings have a cooling system installed.

In the evening it becomes a little cooler and the city dwellers hasten to various sorts of parties in different parts of the cities where they attempt to keep cool. The largest of these are the fireworks displays on the Sumida River in Tokyo and other places.

Almost every weekend the city people visit mountain and swimming resorts, of which there are many around Tokyo and the other big cities, all accessible within a few hours by train or motorcar. Good hikers climb Mt. Fuji and the mountains in the Japanese Alps and elsewhere. Hokkaido is also visited by a number of people seeking coolness and scenic grandeur, the like of which is found in only a few other places in the country.

SUMMER FLOWERS. Peony, rose, pomegranate *(zakuro)*, iris, morning glory, lotus, lily, lily-of-the-valley, sun-flower, canna, etc.

SUMMER FESTIVALS AND EVENTS. *Tanabata Matsuri* (Star Festival) on July 7: On this day freshly-cut bamboos are set up in the garden and on their branches are hung strips of different-colored papers bearing poems and pictures. These are intended for the two celestial lovers, the Weaver Star and the Cowherd Star, who, the children are told, live on either side of the Milky Way and meet only once a year on the night of July 7. Sendai in north Japan celebrates this festival most gaily, having all its main streets decorated with symbols of the occasion.

O-Bon (Festival of Souls) on July 13-15: This is a Bud-

Spring—Cherry-blossom time on the Kajikawa River.

Summer—The annual fire-works display on the Sumida River.

Autumn—Historical characters appear in the guise of chrysanthemum dolls.

Winter—*Karuta*, a popular New Year card game.

dhist festival held for the departed souls, who the Buddhists believe return to them and share a happy life with them for these three festival days. Colorful features of the occasion are paper lanterns hung in the homes and the *O-Bon* Dances performed in the temples and other places by young folks clad in light cotton *kimono* to the accompaniment of *samisen* (three-stringed Japanese guitar), flutes and drums.

During Summer. On the Nagara River in Gifu between Nagoya and Kyoto, *Ugai* (Cormorant Fishing) is conducted every moonless night throughout the summer. Trained cormorants are used by men attired in old-time costumes on board torch-lighted boats to catch *ayu*, a kind of trout. Pleasure boats hung with lighted paper lanterns are available for the visitors who enjoy themselves as they watch this unique mode of fishing.

In Kyoto the centuries-old *Gion Matsuri* is held on July 17-24, when more than ten four-wheeled wooden cars, each mounted with an ornamental tower more than a hundred feet high, parade along the main streets.

In Nikko to the north of Tokyo the Toshogu Shrine holds an annual festival on May 17, participated in by hundreds of townsfolk clad in *samurai* style.

AUTUMN (September to November). A traditional Japanese expression in praise of autumn is: *Ten takaku uma koyuru*, which means "The sky is high and the horses fatten." And the Japanese who have lost weight in summer get fat, too, for it is neither hot nor cold and the autumn harvest is plentiful.

The mountains and hills turn into a gorgeous brocade of yellow and crimson leaves, and the parks and gardens are bright with chrysanthemum flowers. Exhibitions of these magnificent blossoms are often held at this time. Art exhibitions and sports contests attract huge crowds of people. The poetic-minded Japanese praise the bright moon and the songs of insects in poems and songs.

Tourist resorts are crowded with holiday-makers mingled with newly-weds, for autumn is the most popular wedding season of the year. Evening trains leaving Tokyo for Atami, a famous seaside hot-spring resort, are gay with honey-mooning parties.

AUTUMNAL FLOWERS. Autumnal flowers other than the chrysanthemum are mostly wild grasses, including the pampas grass (*susuki*), balloon flower (*kikyo*), and bush clover (*hagi*). The gardens are bright with pinks (*nadeshiko*), the cosmos and other dainty blooms.

AUTUMN FESTIVALS AND EVENTS. *Autumnal Equinox Day* on September 23 (or 24): A national holiday.

Culture Day on November 3: A national holiday, it is an occasion for holding various cultural meetings and exhibitions to encourage the development of Japanese culture.

Shichigosan (Children's Shrine-visiting Day) on November 15: On this day parents take their children of three, five and seven years of age to visit the shrines and pray for good luck. Little girls of those ages like to change from their usual Western clothes into the colorful, long-sleeved *kimono* in accordance with the traditional custom.

Labor Thanksgiving Day on November 23: This is a national holiday which corresponds to the Thanksgiving Day of America. On this day the Japanese celebrate their bumper crop of rice if they have had no stormy days in the early part of the season. It often happens, however, that storms sweep through some parts of the country, leaving in its wake flooded rice-fields and ruined houses and railroads.

WINTER ((December to February). In Tokyo and in the provinces to the west there is very little snow except on the mountains, and it is not biting cold. Modern concrete buildings have heating systems, while other structures including private homes are heated with stoves and charcoal fire. The mountains in central and northern Japan are covered with snow, making good skiing grounds all winter long, while the hot springs found near most of them provide warmth and comfort, and are visited by skiers and mountain lovers. In these districts the lakes freeze over, offering good sport for skaters.

WINTER FLOWERS. There are only a few of these, including the sasanqua, the tea, the loquat, and the Japanese apricot, but a number of flowering trees and grasses bloom in hothouses.

WINTER FESTIVALS AND EVENTS. *Christmas*: In Japan this is observed with an ever-increasing popularity

by people in general, irrespective of their religious beliefs, and it may even be said that it has become one of the favorite festivals to many of the Japanese. Department and other fashionable stores start Christmas sales a few weeks ahead of the time, using Christmas trees and figures representing Santa Claus as decorations, and the things bought there often go to the poor and the helpless from both Christians and Buddhists alike.

Omisoka (Last Day of the Year): This is the day when housewives finish their preparations for the New Year; when merchants pay off their debts, if they have any; and when all the people eat *soba* (buckwheat noodles) and listen to the 108 peals of the temple bells rung in the Buddhist temples at midnight.

New Year's Day: On this national holiday, every house has at its entrance a pair of decorative *kadomatsu* consisting of bamboo stalks and pine twigs. The people enjoy *ozoni* (rice-cake soup) sitting in front of the *tokonoma* (alcove) which is decorated with large, round rice-cakes and other symbols of good omen. The girls play battledore and shuttlecock, while the boys fly their kites. New Year greeting cards totaling some 400 million, or about five per person on an average, are exchanged between friends and relatives.

Adults' Day on January 15: All the boys and girls who reach their twentieth year celebrate this day, for they are given the right to vote as citizens for the first time.

Setsubun on February 4 (rarely on the 3rd): "Out with devils; in with good luck"—with these cries people scatter parched beans in their homes and priests at their temples and shrines which are usually crowded with visitors.

During Winter in Tokyo: On January 1 the general public is allowed to enter the Imperial Palace. Long lines of citizens pass Nijubashi (Double Bridge) and enter one of the Palace buildings to write their names in the book by way of expressing their New Year greetings to the Emperor and the Empress. In the New Year season groups of Tokyo's firemen parade along the streets throughout the city, often performing acrobatic feats on bamboo ladders. In the latter half of January they also hold a joint parade

on the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. A series of *sumo* (Japanese wrestling) *tournaments* begins at the same time.

Travel and Hotel Facilities

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. Japan has all the usual kinds of transportation facilities from airplanes down to the *jinrikisha* (rickshaws) with trains, motorcars, taxis, buses, subways, streetcars, cable cars and steamships in between.

Of these, the railroad, which first began operating in 1872 between Tokyo and Yokohama, is most highly developed, its close network covering the whole country. In 1950 the National Railways alone carried about 3,100,000,000 passengers. Some of the long-distance expresses have first-, second- and third-class coaches and sleepers, and the well equipped limited expresses have diners and observation cars.

Take Tokyo Central Station for example. A total of 62 trains leave daily for western Japan, of which two are limited expresses, nine are ordinary expresses and four are semi-expresses.

Every day from Ueno Station, also in Tokyo, 42 trains, including four expresses and two semi-expresses, leave for north Japan; 26 trains, including two expresses and two semi-expresses, leave for the Japan Sea side.

From Shinjuku Station, another big station in Tokyo, 15 trains, including two semi-expresses, leave daily for the mountainous part of central Japan.

This makes a total of 119 trains leaving Tokyo every day.

In addition, the National Railways' electric railroads connect Tokyo with the neighboring cities, and more than a dozen electric suburban railroads run by private companies radiate in all directions from the Belt Line encircling Tokyo Proper. On these railroads the trains are run at intervals of from five to 30 minutes.

At the Tokyo Central Station, Japan's busiest station, a total of 240,000 passengers arrive and leave per day.

Next in importance to the railroads are the bus services. Buses run in cities, towns and villages, and between them at frequent intervals. In the large cities and towns sight-

Overlooking the Plaza at Tokyo Central Station.

A modern sightseeing bus.

The lobby of a Western-style hotel.

A room in a typical Japanese inn.

seeing buses are available.

In the cities motorcars and taxis operate in large numbers. Many of these are the latest models from the United States and England or their counterparts made in Japan.

Streetcars have a busy time in most large cities. In Tokyo the total mileage covered daily by the streetcars is approximately 2.3 times as long as the distance around the Equator.

Subways, which were first run in Tokyo in 1927, are available only in Tokyo and Osaka. Cable cars may be found at scenic resorts on mountains often visited by holiday-makers. Rickshaws are used mostly in Nara and a few other resorts where tourists like to make sightseeing tours more leisurely than they can by motorcar.

Steamships in the coastal services run very conveniently between the main cities on the coasts, some plying between the mainland and small islands of scenic beauty.

Airplane services which were resumed in 1951 are gaining an increasing popularity with the public. At present the Japan Air Lines daily maintains three flights to Osaka and one flight each to Fukuoka and Sapporo from Tokyo. To visitors from abroad these airplane services mean an enlarged range of travel in Japan, which compared with other countries is so small that they can visit all the famous places from Hokkaido to Fukuoka within a few days.

HOTELS AND INNS. All the large cities and tourist resorts have Western-style hotels, many of which are the equal of any in the world in point of accommodation and cuisine. But if the foreign visitor sticks too closely to these Western comforts, he will fail to learn anything of the life of the Japanese. This he can appreciate and understand only if he puts up at a *ryokan* (Japanese-style inn). In this sense, the *ryokan* is recommended for visitors from abroad. The charges, too, are less than in the hotels.

The Japanese inn is like an enlarged private home, and the guest will live, eat and sleep as the people do. Many of the large inns have both Japanese and Western rooms and some have semi-Western ones. When the traveler reaches the inn, *kimono*-clad, bowing servants welcome him with a chorus of "Irasshai!" (welcome). He changes his

shoes for slippers at the entrance and then is taken to a room with a matted (*tatami*) floor and a *tokonoma* (alcove) hung with *kakemono* (a scroll showing a painting or calligraphy). A maid will bring some Japanese green tea, a tray of Japanese cakes, and a *kimono*. He changes into the comfortable *kimono*, and then goes to the bathroom for a regular Japanese bath. In the meantime dinner is brought in; he sits down to it and eats and drinks attended ceremoniously by the maid until he finishes. When night comes, the room is used as a bedroom; the maid takes out *futon* (bedding) from a closet and spreads it on the matted floor. Experienced innkeepers have longer bedding especially made for foreigners and a simple locking system installed so that the *fusuma* (paper doors) may not be opened from the outside.

INFORMATION OFFICES. J.T.B. (Japan Travel Bureau), established in 1912, has for 40 years been familiar to world travelers. At present it has about 170 information offices throughout Japan and two offices in America in New York and San Francisco. Closely connected with the foreign carriers and a member of ASTA (American Society of Travel Agents), the Japan Travel Bureau gives travel information, arranges and operates all types of all-expense tours, tickets and travel literature, provides professional guides, accepts and issues travelers' checks, and does other services for travelers.

Communication

Japan takes pride in keeping up with the modern scientific developments and therefore all the modern means of communication are available, including the telephone, telegraph, telephoto, mail, radio and TV, the last making its bow in 1952.

TELEPHONE. The telephone was first used in 1877 between Tokyo and Yokohama. In the larger cities the automatic dial system is used extensively, but "hallo girls" are also kept busy every day there and in the towns and country. In Japan there is one telephone for every 66 persons. The international telephone services between

Japan and other countries are patronized by an ever-increasing number of people. During the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference held in San Francisco in 1951, the International Telephone Office in Tokyo handled around 400 calls every day, one record-breaking call lasting for three hours and 50 minutes.

TELEPHOTO. Newspaper companies are frequent users of the telephoto services which are available between Tokyo and Osaka, and between Tokyo and San Francisco. On the day the Peace Treaty was signed 110 telephotos were received in Tokyo.

MAIL. In the larger cities mail is delivered three times a day, and in other places once daily, but express mail, air mail and telegrams are taken to their destinations as quickly as possible, regardless of the regular deliver schedule.

During the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco a daily average of 18,500 press telegrams were dispatched to Tokyo from San Francisco.

Amusements

Japan has a wide range of amusements, theatrical, social, and domestic, many of which originated in Japan in olden times while others were introduced from the West during the past half century or so.

DRAMA. Japan has two chief kinds of drama—the classical and the modern. *Kabuki*, which is one of the most important types of classical drama, originated in the 17th century and has always been popular with the general public. It differs from Western drama in these main respects: (1) It is a combination of acting, singing and dancing, (2) it has a *hana-michi* (an approach to the stage through the audience), which is an extension of the stage, and a stage which in between the scenes revolves in full view of the audience showing the changes from scene to scene, (3) women characters are impersonated by actors, (4) the actors use various exaggerated make-ups to intensify their facial expressions, and (5) black-attired men called *kurogo* appear on the stage to assist the actors.

The acting in *Kabuki* is usually slow but this is counter-

balanced by the actors' costumes and the stage settings which are colorful and attractive. The Kabuki-za in Tokyo is the best-known theater where this classical drama is performed. The outward appearance of this building is Japanese in style, but the inside accommodations are Western style with regular seats, with the latest system of lighting, luxurious lobbies and many souvenir shops and tea-rooms.

The modern drama is more popular than the *Kabuki* with the younger generation. Both Japanese and Western plays, including those by Shakespeare, are presented.

NOH. This is another form of classical Japanese drama, which originated around the 14th century. The *Noh* stage is much smaller than that of the *Kabuki,* being about 18 feet square and three feet high, a type of roofed platform. The roof which is supported by four pillars is a vestige of old times when *Noh* was played out-of-doors.

The stage and the stage settings are extremely simple, usually consisting of a huge pine-tree painted on the drop at the back of the stage, symbolic of the olden days when *Noh* was performed on a lawn with pine-trees as a background. The action is mainly symbolic. For instance, a few steps forward mark the end of a journey. The actors wear elaborate costumes, and the principal actor sometimes wears a mask to distinguish himself as a person of a different sex or age or as a supernatural being.

At the side of the stage sit the reciters and musicians with flutes, shoulder-drums and flat-drums, forming a chorus. The actors chant their individual parts, while the explanatory portions of the drama are chanted by the chorus.

No curtain is drawn on the stage, nor is the stage setting changed. A change of scenes is effected by the change of positions by the actors.

PUPPET SHOW. The home of the *Bunraku,* or puppet show, is in Osaka at the Bunrakuza theater, although travelling groups give performances once a year in Tokyo. Men attired in classical robes manipulate their puppets, which are about two-thirds life-size, by hand or strings, from behind. The show is a synthetic art, combining the manip-

Action on the *hanamichi* in a Kabuki play.

A puppet doll with its manipulator.

A pose in a Japanese dance.

Arranging flowers is an art in Japan.

ulating of puppets, the chanting of dramatic ballads and the playing of *samisen* (three-stringed Japanese guitar). Originally introduced from China, this unique show gained public favor as early as the 16th century, but today it is gradually losing in popularity being almost forgotten by the young generation.

OPERA. In addition to the Western type of opera, Japan has a form of light opera known as the Girls' Revue. A combination of the opera and the revue, it is peculiar to this country, all the performers being young girls. This is very popular with young girls. Two famous troupes of the girls opera are the Takarazuka and the Shochiku, which give regular performances in the larger cities.

CINEMA. Japan is the third largest manufacturer of motion pictures in the world, ranking after the United States and India. In 1951 a Japanese film entitled "Rashomon" won high recognition at the International Motion Picture Contest in Venice, Italy, and also in America. This is a creditable record for an industry having a history of about 40 years, and indicates the steady advance of the Japanese motion picture industry. In 1950 Japan produced 215 feature films, 234 education films and 147 newsreels.

Cinema-houses throughout the country total approximately 2,600, mostly in large cities, where home-made films and imported ones are shown regularly to packed houses of enthusiastic movie-goers, to whom the Hollywood stars are as well known as the Japanese. Statistically speaking, a Japanese visits a movie-house eight times a year on an average. Technicolor films have made a slow beginning, leaving much room for development.

MUSIC. Two types of music, namely Japanese and Western, are enjoyed by the Japanese, the latter being more popular with the general public.

Among Japan's traditional musical instruments are: the *koto* (a sort of zither) played mostly by young girls, the *samisen*, (a three-stringed guitar) favored by men and women including *geisha* girls, the *shakuhachi* (a bamboo flute) usually played by men, the *biwa* (a sort of lute) played by men and women, and the classical instruments for the *gagaku* and the *bugaku* played at Shinto shrines. Of these

instruments, the *koto*, *samisen*, and *shakuhachi* are often played in combination.

Japan's Western music has advanced greatly, and courses in it are included in the curriculum of the high schools, where as in other schools and colleges the students have their music clubs. There are enthusiastic legions of non-professional music lovers who excel in playing the violin, piano, mandolin, acordion, the guitar, and the harmonica and who have good voices.

The most noted orchestra in Japan is the NHK Symphony Orchestra whose excellent performances are broadcasted every day. It has a history of over 25 years and was awarded the Asahi newspaper's annual prize in 1951 because of its contribution to the development of Japan's musical world.

The Japanese are ardent lovers of good Western music and concert tickets were sold out days ahead when such famous Western musicians as Kreisler, Zimbalist, Heifetz, Chaliapin, and Menuhin played in Japan. Music stores always do a thriving business, selling musical instruments and phonograph records, both Japanese and foreign, some being translations from Japanese into English.

RADIO. NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai, or Japan Broadcasting Corporation), which started broadcasting in Tokyo in 1921, has a much wider network than the recently organized private radio stations. Its programs, covering every worthwhile subject in the national life and numbering more than 180 in all, are being brought to 9,490,000 listening households over a daily total of 35 program hours. NHK charges 75-yen fee every month. The private broadcasting companies get their income through the advertising they intersperse in their programs. The broadcasting programs have both amusement and educational aims, with "Twenty Questions," the "Quiz Contest," "School Hour," etc. vying in popularity.

TV. Japan has two television broadcasting stations, both in Tokyo, which started their business in 1953. TV sets are being manufactured in Japan, but are not expected to be adopted by the people at large in the near future because of their high prices.

TEA CEREMONY. Based on rules created by Sen-no-Rikyu in the 17th century, the *chanoyu* (tea ceremony) today is mostly practised by men and women, and especially by young girls. The rules are very complicated, the ultimate end being to cultivate mental composure and graceful poise. The bowls and other tea things used are all of somber color and shape, differing from those in ordinary use, for simplicity and elegant taste are highly esteemed in the tea ceremony.

The most popular type of tearoom is a four-and-a-half-mat room (9.5 feet square) where not more than five persons can sit for the ceremony. A tea-master sits at one side of the room and prepares the tea for the guests in accordance with the traditional etiquette,—first, scooping out the powdered green tea with a small bamboo ladle and putting it into a bowl, then pouring hot water into the bowl with a bamboo dipper and finally whipping up the water and powder with a bamboo whisk.

In the ante-room the tea utensils are washed or arranged before being brought into the ceremonial room. The garden around the room is appropriately laid out, with a stone step, a stone lantern, a water-basin, and trees. Many of the foreign residents in Japan are learning the art of performing the tea ceremony.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT. Another art peculiar to Japan, flower arranging in the Japanese fashion originated in the 13th century. The purpose was to decorate the Buddhist altar with flowers. Today it is used in the decoration of the *tokonoma* (alcove) which is a part of most guest rooms. A set of traditional rules is followed in arranging flowers: the flowers or twigs arranged have three main units,—the upper-most denoting "heaven," the middle bent sideways on the right representing "man," and the lowest part on the left, "earth." To make up an artistic arrangements, the unnecessary parts are trimmed off carefully and the necessary ones are bent this way and that making up a simple and attractive design.

A knowledge of the art of flower arrangement is considered so important to women that even busy wage-earners take the time to practise the art after their business hours.

A recent survey reveals that the modern women show more interest in the new types of arranging flowers. Since Japan is blessed with a variety of flowers throughout the year, including the winter when hothouse flowers are grown in profusion, the result is that lovely arrangements are found everywhere, in private homes, restaurants, hotels and office buildings.

DANCE. In Japan there are four main types of dancing: *Odori*, performed mostly by women, Shinto dances by shrine maidens, folk-dances by men and women in the rural provinces, and the Western-style ballroom dance.

The last-mentioned social dancing is popular with the young generation. Every city and town has its dance halls where professional dancers dance with their customers to the accompaniment of music played by Hawaiian jazz or bands.

It was in 1883 that social dancing first attracted the attention of the public in Japan. A grand evening party was held at the Rokumeikan, a government-sponsored pleasure-hall, attended by more than a thousand Japanese and foreigners who danced under the light of oil-lamps.

Japanese-style dances are attractive to see, especially to foreigners. The dancers wear *kimono* and white *tabi* (socks), and usually carry a large folding-fan. Their movements are sprightly but graceful, set to the minor notes of melodious chants.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS. In addition to the above-mentioned amusements, there are many others, Japanese or Western style, both very popular with the Japanese. Among these are *go* (a sort of checkers), *shogi* (a sort of chess), card-games, bridge, and mahjong.

Sports

The Japanese enjoy Western sports, such as baseball, swimming, football, tennis, tabletennis, track and field events, skiing, skating, ice hockey, basketball, volleyball, horseback riding, rowing, boxing, and wrestling.

BASEBALL. Of these, baseball is decidedly the most popular. All schools and colleges have their baseball teams,

and the semi-annual tournament by Tokyo's six university teams attracts a huge crowd of fans. Professional teams are also popular with the general public. There are four stadiums having a capacity of more than 35,000, the largest of which—the Koshien Stadium near Osaka—can accommodate about 100,000. It was in 1873 that the Japanese first played baseball: the game was between two student teams in Tokyo.

SWIMMING. Since a Japanese swimming team first participated in the Olympic Games in 1921, the Japanese swimmers have been making remarkable progress. Their latest achievements were officially recognized in the American-Japanese swimming contest held in Los Angeles in the summer of 1949, when the Japanese "flying fish" created six new world records. Mr. Hironoshin Furuhashi, the best of the "fish" and a student at Nihon University in Tokyo, swam 1,500 meters in 18 minutes 19 seconds, 800 meters in nine minutes 40.7 seconds, and 400 meters in four minutes 33.3 seconds.

Various reasons may be cited for the superiority shown by Japanese swimmers. Some people assert that the Japanese have stronger and more flexible leg muscles than other races because of their custom of sitting on the floor, while others say that the Japanese are born swimmers. As early as 1910 Japanese swimmers added the strokes of the Western crawl to their many ancient types of swimming.

LAWN TENNIS. Japan has many enthusiastic tennis players and before the war produced many stars of "Davis Cup" calibre. At present the tennis world is emerging from its war-time hibernation and last year (1951) the first post-war Davis Cup team was sent abroad. There are many tennis courts throughout the country.

TABLE TENNIS is also popular with the general public. In February, 1952, Japanese players won four championships at the 19th World's Table Tennis Meet held in Bombay, India.

SKIING. As Japan is extremely mountainous and has heavy snowfalls on its mountains in the central and northern provinces, skiing has been finding an ever-increasing number of fans since it was first introduced to this country

in 1911. There are many excellent practice grounds for beginners, and at some of them ski-lifts or ski-tows and jumping facilities are available. Furthermore, most of the hotels and inns at the skiing resorts are provided with hot-spring baths, a godsend to the skiers who can warm themselves and recover from their fatigue in its healing waters.

SKATING. Though not so popular yet as skiing in Japan, skating is gradually increasing in popularity and can be enjoyed in town and country, for many of the lakes freeze over hard enough in winter to allow this sport, while big cities have indoor skating rinks, the largest and best-equipped among these being the newly-built Ice Palace in Tokyo which has a seating capacity of about 3,000.

In February, 1951, a Japanese champion, Susumu Naito, ranked first in the World Championship Speed Skating Meet held in Davos, Switzerland, covering the 500-meter course in 43 seconds.

GOLF. Introduced into the country in 1910, this sport is gradually gaining in popularity with both old and young. At present Japan has about 30 golf courses scattered throughout the country, and most of them have 18 holes.

CYCLING. Since the end of World War II a number of cycling racecourses have been built in various parts of the country. The cycling sport draws its patrons mostly from the middle and lower classes of people. In the three-year period from 1949 to 1951, the net profit of all the courses totaled as much as 26,200 million yen which represents 25 percent of the gross amount of tickets sold plus miscellaneous profits.

JUDO (Jujutsu). Backed by a history of about 80 years, *judo* enjoys great popularity with the Japanese. In recent years it has been gaining a great number of followers in Europe. Towards the end of 1951 a Japanese party of *judo* champions and officials visited France at the invitation of the French League of Judo Associations to join in contests held in Paris. In France alone there are more than 100 *judo* halls.

The fundamental principle of the *judo* technique is to utilize the strength of one's opponent to one's own advantage. It is because of this that a person of weaker physique

can win over a stronger opponent. The players wear white coats, white trousers and belts of colors that differ according to their ranks.

The best-known *judo* hall in Japan is the Kodokan in Tokyo, which was built in 1894. A plan is now afoot to build a *judo* college in Tokyo for students of all nationalities.

SUMO. Next to *judo*, this sport is most popular with the Japanese, but the majority of the wrestlers are professional men, tall and fat, usually weighing from 250 to 350 pounds. They hold a series of 15-day tournaments three times a year, in January and May at the Kokugikan in Tokyo which has a seating capacity of 16,000, and in September or October in Tokyo or Osaka.

Sumo players are naked, except for their loin cloths. They wrestle on a sand ring, 15 feet in diameter, on an elevated platform with a roof hanging from the ceiling. First, the referee, who is dressed in classical attire, calls out the players' names to introduce them to the spectators when the players appear on the ring. They rinse their mouths with water and sprinkle a pinch of salt on the ring by way of a purification rite. Next, they crouch low, with both hands on the sand and watch for the first chance to make an attack. But the contest starts only when the two players stand up at the same moment, a performance that is easier to say than to do. As a result, it often happens that the players must repeat this preliminary formality many times before they start their bout. The issue is decided in one encounter when any part of a player's body, except his feet, touches the ground, or when he steps out of the ring.

During one of the intermissions in a series of matches, a classical show called *dohyo-iri* (ring-entry) is given by the champion wrestlers, each wearing a colorful embroidered decoration, something like an apron.

HUNTING. Wild game in Japan includes pheasants, copper pheasants, quails, snipes, wild ducks, night-herons, partridges, wild geese, waterherons, pigeons, bears, wild boars, foxes, raccoon-dogs, martens, squirrels and hares. Of these, birds are by far more numerous than animals. All hunters must have a license which may be secured at

the prefectural governments. The hunting season differs according to the game hunted.

The law restricts the hunting areas to definite regions and also limits each hunter's bag. The game preserves in various parts of the country in the open seasons are recommended to foreigners. Japanese hunters have long been accustomed to using British guns, so care must be taken when they use any other type of firearms.

FISHING. Most Japanese lakes are stocked with various species of trout. Sea-fishing is also popular, the catch being the sea bream, yellow tail and flounder. In the rivers *ayu* (a kind of small trout), carp and other fish can be found.

Japanese fishing tackle is excellent, for the art of their manufacture is highly developed. Bamboo rods with or without reels are on sale, together with hooks of an amazing variety.

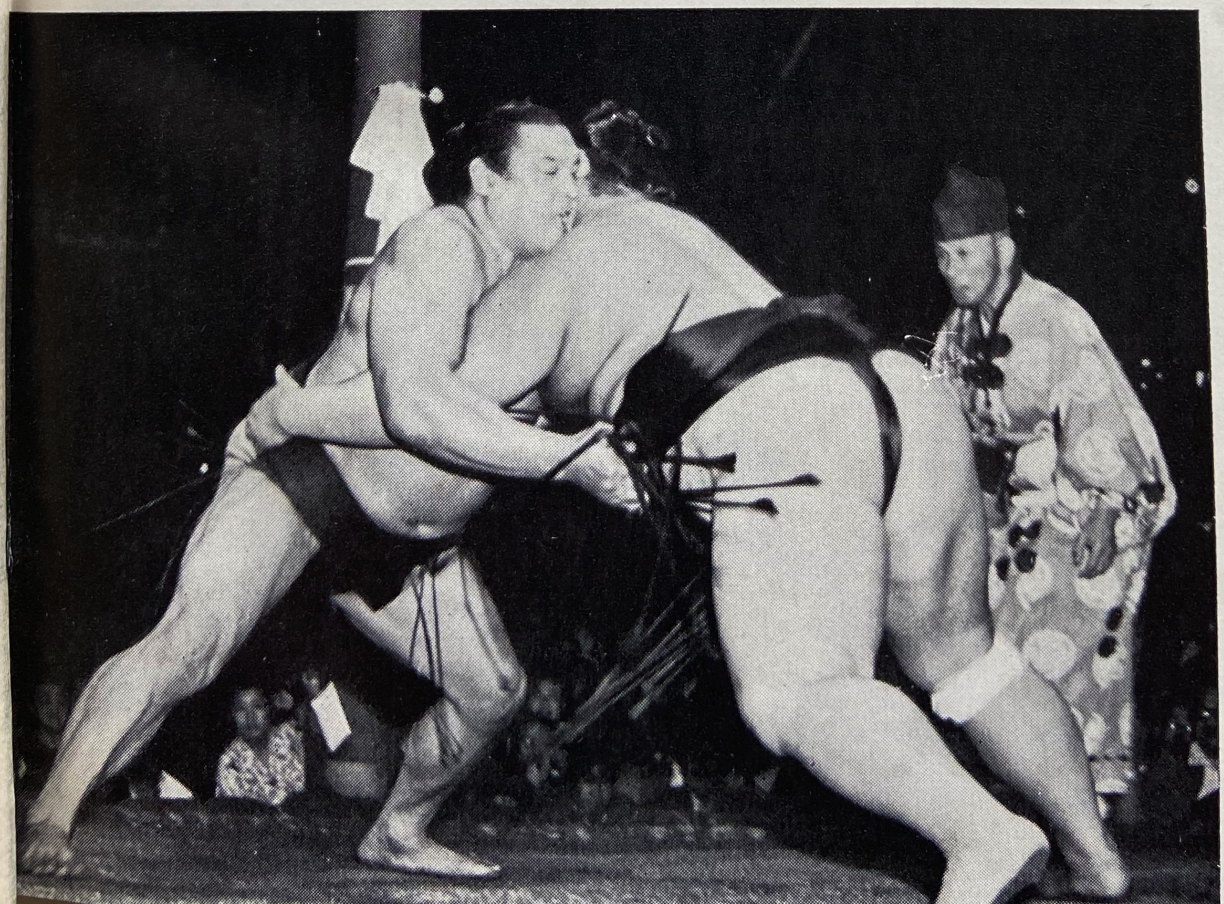
Buildings

Japan has both Japanese- and Western-style buildings. The most representative of them are:

	Location	*Built in*	*Height (ft.)*	*Remarks*
JAPANESE-STYLE BUILDINGS				
Daibutsu-den of Todaiji Temple	Nara	1708	1-storied 157	Largest wooden building; total floor area, 30,080 sq ft.
Yomeimon Gate	Nikko	1636	37	Most colorful wooden gate.
Pagoda of Toji Temple	Kyoto	1641	5-storied 183	Tallest wooden pagoda.
Osaka Castle	Osaka	Reconstructed in 1931	5-storied 180	Tallest concrete castle.
Naiku of Ise Shrines	Uji-Yamada	Originally built in 5 A. D.		One of the oldest wooden shrines.
WESTERN-STYLE BUILDINGS				
Diet Building	Tokyo	1936	215	Tallest concrete bldg; total floor area, 12.3 acres.
Marunouchi Building	Tokyo	1923	8-storied 100	Largest concrete bldg. for offices and stores; total floor area, 15 acres

Golfing is a pleasure on this fine course.

A critical moment in a ***sumo*** wrestling match.



A view of a Tokyo's business center.

The residence of a middle-class Japanese family.

Imperial Hotel	Tokyo	1890	3-storied	One of the best hotels; a stone structure; total capacity, 350
Mitsukoshi Department Store (Head Store)	Tokyo	1935	8-storied	One of the largest stores in Japan; a concrete structure; total floor area, 12.2 acres.

PRIVATE HOMES. The majority of the Japanese live in wooden buildings roofed with tiles. The houses have glass windows and three or four rooms partitioned off by paper doors, which, when unnecessary, can be removed very easily to make a larger room. The floors are covered with *tatami* (rush-mats), but the kitchen and veranda have wooden floors. Each room can be used for many purposes, such as, a living-room, dining-room, guest-room, and bedroom.

At least one of the rooms has a *tokonoma* (alcove) which is regarded with great respect. This is decorated with a scroll with a painting or some calligraphy on it and a vase containing a dainty arrangement of flowers. Most of the middle and upper class homes have at least one Western-style room with tables and chairs. In most of the cities gas and water facilities are available, and in both town and country electricity is used for lighting and for heating and cooking purposes.

During the past few years large, concrete apartment houses having more than 50 rooms equipped with the latest accommodations, have been erected in all the large cities such as Tokyo and Yokohama, chiefly to cut down the losses from fires, which in the first half of 1951 accounted for a daily total of 65 million yen throughout the country. The housing shortage still remains acute, however.

MODERN OFFICES. In the large cities there are a number of Western-style concrete office buildings, all restricted to less than ten stories because of the earthquake hazard. Many of them have all the modern conveniences and facilities such as elevators, heating and air-conditioning systems, and fluorescent lighting. Some of the buildings now under construction in Tokyo, when completed, will have garages in the basement to accommodate the ever-increasing number of automobiles. At present there is only one garage building in Tokyo—the Marunouchi Garage—

which has space for 300 automobiles. There are many applicants on the waiting list.

In the small towns and villages the only concrete buildings are the prefectural government offices, resort hotels, banks, hospitals, schools, and museums.

HOTELS. There are two types of hotels in Japan, Japanese and Western style. The latter, which are outnumbered by the former, are found mostly in the large cities and tourist resorts in the country and are usually built of concrete (sometimes with wooden wings), having all the modern accommodations, and serving excellent cuisine.

The Western-style hotels throughout the country number nearly a hundred, with a total capacity of approximately ten thousand, about 18 percent of whom can be accommodated in the Japanese-style rooms which are provided in some of the hotels. Of all the hotels, more than 80 have central heating systems, and one-fifth have hot-spring baths.

Among the oldest but the best-equipped hotels are the Nikko Kanaya Hotel at Nikko, completed in 1873, the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita in Hakone, in 1878, the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, in 1890, the Kyoto Hotel in Kyoto, in 1895 and the Miyako Hotel also in Kyoto, in 1898. Many of the resort hotels were built in the 1934-1940 period with long-term, low-interest funds advanced by the government.

SHINTO SHRINES. Simplicity is the keynote of shrine architecture. Most of the buildings, except those influenced by Buddhism, were built with unpainted timber and rebuilt in their original form once in about half a century because of the perishable nature of timber. The roofs are usually covered with Japanese cypress bark, and often there is a stone or wooden *torii* (sometimes more than one) standing at the entrance.

BUDDHIST TEMPLES. As Buddhism was introduced into Japan from Korea and China at different times since 552 and various new sects were founded in Japan in later years, the Buddhist temple buildings do not all follow the same type of architecture. But most of them, like those of the Shinto shrines, were built with unpainted timber. The most conspicuous difference is that many of the Buddhist

temples have bell-towers, a pagoda, and a profusely-decorated altar.

Foods and Drinks

The chief mainstay of the Japanese diet is rice supplemented by fish and vegetables. But the domestic production of rice is not sufficient to meet the demand; hence large quantities of rice and flour are imported annually. There are many different varieties of fish, vegetables, fruit, and drinks available in Japan. All this does not mean that the Japanese do not eat meat, eggs, butter and cheese; these have of late been gaining popularity even with the poor families.

Japanese cooked foods are as pleasing to the eye as are the pretty table-utensils used on the family table; all are colorful and full of variety. Generally speaking, however, Japanese foods, except for *sukiyaki* and *tempura,* are not as tasty or as richly flavored as Western dishes. The two dishes mentioned above appeal most to the palate of the Westerners.

SUKIYAKI is a dish made by cooking slices of beef, *tofu* (bean curd) and vegetables in a saucepan before the guests who eat them. The pleasure of cooking the food is an additional attraction, which can not be enjoyed in other kinds of Japanese cooking. Foreigners in Japan are often invited to *sukiyaki* parties at restaurants, or at private homes, and none of them are ever disappointed with their experience.

TEMPURA, another favorite with Westerners, is a type of fish or vegetable fritter fried in a vegetable oil of good quality. At a *tempura* restaurant, the guest can watch the food cooked by a professional in front of him and enjoy one fried piece after another served to him piping hot. The most popular *tempura* are those made of prawns or shrimps.

FOREIGN DISHES. Chinese food is very popular in Japan, and there are a number of restaurants serving this type of cuisine in most of the cities in Japan. A few restaurants specialize in American, French or Italian dishes.

FRUITS. Japan is often called the land of fruits, for many varieties including some Western ones, are on sale in

the shops throughout the year. They are brought from the gardens and hothouses fresh, or they may be bought in cans. Among the most delicious are strawberries and navel oranges in spring, cherries, peaches, Japanese pears, Bartlett pears, loquats, melons, watermelons, figs, plums, and grapefruits in summer, apples, grapes, chestnuts and persimmons in autumn, and mandarin oranges in winter.

DRINKS. The Japanese wine called *sake* is made from rice, and is drunk hot. Various brands of beer, whisky and other alcoholic drinks are also brewed in the country. Japanese beer is regarded by many as being among the best in the world. Among the Japan-made beverages there are green tea, black tea, milk, coffee, cocoa, fruit juice, cider and lemonade which are all popular with the general public.

Clothing and Footgear

Most Japanese, especially those in the cities and towns, live a "dual life, wearing *yofuku* (Western clothing) out-of-doors and *kimono* (Japanese dress) at home. It does not necessarily cost them more than using either one of these two types of clothing entirely would.

***YOFUKU* VERSUS *KIMONO*.** The reason for preferring *yofuku* is, it is more convenient for movement, whether in offices, on the streets or the farms. But the *kimono* gives the wearer a homely comfortable feeling, and so the custom of wearing it persists.

Most of the students in Japan wear a uniform: the girls wear something like a sailor suit, and the boys wear a brass-buttoned suit with a close collar. The uniform, most parents believe, keeps the poorer students, especially the girls, from developing an inferiority complex in school when they see their wealthier school mates better dressed than they.

Many foreigners in Japan say that the *kimono* is the most beautiful dress any women wear anywhere in the world. This the Japanese women know and appreciate, so on many social or ceremonial occasions they change from their favorite Western clothing into the *kimono*, with its long, graceful sleeves and *obi* (sash) that has to be tied very

In the city.

In Kyoto's suburbs.

On the farm.

In the factory.

A *geisha* girl.

A little maiden.

A well-dressed bride.

A fishermaid.

tightly to keep the *kimono* neat and smart.

Most brides wear very elaborate *kimono* at the wedding ceremony; some of them rent the gown and the wig dressed in elaborate ceremonial style. The bridegrooms are usually dressed in Western style. But as soon as the ceremony is over, most couples start on their honeymoon in their very best Western dress!

***KIMONO* AND ITS ACCESSORIES.** The *kimono* for ordinary use is made of cotton or rayon fabric, but the dressier and more expensive ones are of silk and are often decorated with gold-and-silver-threaded designs of flowers, birds and landscapes, all symbolic of Japan. *Kimono, haori* (coat worn over the *kimono*) and *obi* having designs of large *torii* (shrine gate) or dragons on them are not typical of refined Japanese taste and are shunned by the people, although they are on sale at any souvenir store. *Obi* is often used by foreigners for cushions or seat-covers.

FOOTGEAR. Japanese footgear is of various kinds. Excellent *geta* (clogs) are of light paulownia wood and is unpainted. *Geta* for women are sometimes lacquered in red, dark-blue or black, and decorated with a carving or a picture.

ZORI (sandals) of good quality for men and women are covered with a fine rush weave or leather and the soles are made of rubber or leather. These are not used on rainy days, for which wooden clogs with upright supports and front mud-guards are used. In winter *tabi* (socks) are worn; black for men and white, red or other colors for women. Men also wear white *tabi* on ceremonial occasions.

Leather or rubber shoes are also used extensively by the Japanese when they wear Western clothing, and there are a number of large shoe stores in most cities, where these and the latest American-style of shoes for women are on sale. These are mostly machine-made.

Language

JAPANESE. The Japanese people use two kinds of 48 characters—*hiragana* and *katakana*—and also thousands of Chinese characters. In most cases, however, the *hiragana*

is used in combination with the Chinese characters, the *katakana* being reserved for the expressing of the names of foreign places and persons. The Chinese characters are so numerous and so complicated in construction that the number used in the primary and high school textbooks is limited to a little less than two thousand, including those in simplified form.

In Japan reading begins on the right, from top to bottom, proceeding from right to left. It follows, therefore, that the back cover of an English book is the front cover of a Japanese book. Some books, however, have the words arranged in the English style, that is, from left to right.

ENGLISH. The study of English is enthusiastically followed by the Japanese. In school it is first taught occasionally in the elementary schools and always in the high schools, where the students learn a total number of about 1,500 English words. College students in the English language and literature courses read works from Shakespeare down to Edmund Blunden and John Steinbeck. Other foreign languages such as French, German, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Greek and Latin, are also taught in some of the colleges.

Since the end of World War II the Japanese have been studying English conversation with greater enthusiasm than before. The result is that even small children can say "Goodo morningu", "Sankyu" and "Goodobye". But the Japanese cannot write English as well as they can read and speak it, for the majority of them learn in school and college how to translate Japanese into English, but not how to write in English.

Press and Publications

As most Japanese are avid readers and the printing industry has made remarkable progress in the country, the copies of newspapers, magazines and books published monthly amount to an amazing number.

NEWSPAPERS. Because of the shortage of printing paper, most Japanese morning newspapers have only four pages, while the evening papers have only two pages. In

Japan both morning and evening editions are usually published by the same companies, which also issue weekly magazines and books. There are not many local newspapers, for the influential dailies in Japan's two largest news centers, that is, Tokyo and Osaka, print local editions. The *Asahi*, for instance, has 37 local editions for its subscribers in various parts of the country. The daily circulation of one of the most popular newspapers is around four million. News is gathered by the large staffs serving the newspaper companies in Japan and abroad, and comes also from Japanese and foreign news agencies, through telephone, carrier pigeon, cable, and photo-telegraph. Big newspaper offices in Tokyo have their own airplanes to gather news.

In addition to the newspapers, Japan has the *Kampo*, an official gazette published daily by the government, which is devoted to news relating to matters of State. It has a circulation of about 100,000.

The oldest daily newspaper in Japan—the *Mainichi*—has a history of 80 years.

There are three English dailies published in the country, the *Nippon Times*, the *Mainichi* and the *Japan News*, the last being published by British. These are read by a large number of Japanese and foreigners in the country.

MAGAZINES. The majority of the Japanese magazines are published monthly and the remaining ones weekly, ranging in thickness between 100 and 300 pages. In 1951 Japan had 2,436 magazines and other periodicals in circulation, of which those treating of the social sciences came first with 507, followed by 360 literary magazines, 282 productive arts magazines, 226 natural science magazines, 194 fine arts magazines, etc.

The best selling magazines are for women and children, some of them having a monthly circulation of more than a million copies. The recent practice with these magazine companies is to supply supplements with the magazines, sometimes containing more pages than the magazines themselves. Another custom observed by most companies is the issuing of the magazines at least a month ahead of the regular date (except in case of weeklies) and the small

amount of advertising matter in them as compared with that in American magaines.

At present Japan has only two English magazines—*Contemporary Japan* (quarterly) and *the Oriental Economist* (weekly). Other English magazines are compiled by the Japanese for the study of English and has Japanese translations and notes.

BOOKS. There are two points worth mentioning in the book publishing business in Japan: (1) Each publisher specializes in the same kind of books; (2) translations of foreign, especially English, novels, sell well.

Very often the popularity of a book is determined as much by the name of its publishers, as by its contents, and most authors wish to have their books published by well-established companies with good reputation.

It is indeed no exaggeration to say that almost all the famous classics by foreign authors in Britain, America, Germany, France and Russia have been translated into Japanese and published in book form.

Since the war Book Week has been observed with an ever-increasing popularity, during which time the best-sellers of the year are voted upon and decided by the reading public.

Literature

Japanese literature has a long, tortuous history of development covering more than twelve centuries from the publishing of the *Kojiki* (Records of Ancient Matters), one of Japan's oldest books, in Nara in 712 A.D., down to the present time when the public takes interest in the nine-month trial in the Tokyo District Court in 1951-52 over the Japanese translation of D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

Through this history at least two outstanding features may be cited: (1) Japanese literature has been considerably influenced by the Chinese and European literatures; (2) those alien literatures themselves, either in their original form or in their Japanese translation, have had, and still have, an immense following.

CLASSICS. In olden times when written words of any form were unknown to the Japanese, a special class of historians connected with the Imperial Court handed stories and legends down to posterity by memory. Based on these came the *Kojiki* mentioned above, and the *Fudoki* (Geographical and Cultural Records, 712 A.D.). These books are still read by the Japanese, mostly in modernized form, and also by foreigners in their English translation.

Another valuable source of information regarding Japan's ancient matters including those of the mythical age is the *Nihonshoki*, or *Nihongi* for short, which records historical facts down to the reign of the Emperor Jito in the latter part of the seventh century. This is also read both in Japan and abroad.

No less significant is the *Manyo-shu*, an anthology containing about 4,500 poems composed during the period of about 130 years preceding the end of the reign of the Emperor Junnin in the eighth century. The poems express natural and unfeigned emotions and sentiments so freely and grandly that all the *waka* poets of today study them most earnestly. (*Waka* is a form of Japanese poetry consisting of 31 syllables, and there are a number of its composers.)

Besides these, there is a long list of excellent literary classics, of which the most popular today is the *Genji Monogatari* (Tales of Genji) by Murasaki-Shikibu, one of the most talented lady literati in the Heian Period (794-1185). Several kinds of modern translation of the work have been published. Further, it has recently been picturized and been gaining a great deal of popularity with the cinema fans.

The hero of this tale is Prince Genji, handsome, humanistic, and accomplished in many arts, who is skilfully depicted in his association with a number of persons and incidents, all symbolic of those peaceful days. A Waley's English translation of the *Tales of Genji* is expensive because of its acknowledged merit.

MODERN LITERATURE. In the Edo period Japan came in touch with America and the European countries and their literature was introduced soon after. It was in

those days that foreign works were first translated into Japanese later to exert a great deal of influence upon Japanese literature.

Today, of all the types of literature, novels are read by the greatest number of the Japanese, and almost all magazines and newspapers run novels in serial or complete form.

Poetry also has an enthusiastic following. In this field two brief forms—the *waka* and *haiku*—are more popular than the Western type of poetry and they are often used in interior decoration, written on square or rectangular pieces of fancy paper. The *waka* consists of 31 syllables and the *haiku* of 15, the latter being the shortest form of poetry in the world.

PEN CLUB. The Japan PEN Club was organized in 1935 and sent its first delegates to the International PEN Club meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentine, the following year. During World War II it ceased to exist but was revived in 1947 and has since dispatched its delegates twice to the International PEN Club meetings. A new departure of activities now being contemplated by the Japanese PEN Club is to introduce Japanese literary works to English-speaking people through translations.

Fine Arts

The Japanese, irrespective of their individual wealth and culture, are all lovers of the fine arts. One explanation of this is that their sense of art has been remarkably developed by their traditional love of the natural beauties which are abundant in their country, and which present themselves in attractive and pleasingly different forms according to the seasons.

PAINTINGS. The Japanese take great interest in both Japanese and Western paintings. To them, Michelangelo, Millet, Gogh, Matisse and Picasso are as well known as such famed Japanese artists of today as Taikan Yokoyama, Shinsui Ito, Gyokudo Kawai, Sotaro Yasui and Ryuzaburo Umehara. But a picture hung in the *tokonoma* (alcove) of a private home is always a Japanese one because of the unique structure of the place. Western paintings

The bronze image of Shaka Nyorai at Horyuji Temple in Nara.

A woodblock print by the old master, Harunobu Suzuki.

may be seen in other parts of the rooms.

Japanese schoolboys and schoolgirls have painting in their curriculum. Many adults also are practising painting as a hobby individually or in groups. The best-known of such groups is the Churchill Club in Tokyo, which consists of more than fifty leaders in various walks of life.

Professional painters, of whom there are many, have their own clubs, each holding an exhibition of their members, usually in autumn every year; they are visited by a large number of art lovers.

The art museums, needless to say, are a never-failing attraction to all Japanese because of their old, priceless exhibits, many of which are "national treasures."

Generally speaking, the Japanese painter excels in depicting action rather than form. In figure-painting, he tries to portray a figure merely in the abstract, especially when he desires to represent a Buddha or a god. In picturing an animal or plant, the Western painter usually depicts the objective features of the thing itself, whereas the Japanese artist endeavors to convey his feelings and sentiments in addition. Another difference between them is that unlike the West where color is thought to constitute the life of a painting, "black-and-white" art (*sumie*) is highly esteemed in Japan.

Among the oldest and the most treasured paintings in Japan are those on the doors and panels of the Tamamushi-no-zushi (Beetle-wing Shrine) and the mural paintings in the Horyuji Temple, near Nara, which are both of Buddhist nature, dating from the 7th century.

It was not, however, until the Kamakura period (1185-1336) that a purely Japanese-style painting, *Yamato-e*, was created, in contradistinction to the Chinese-style *Kara-e* which had been in fashion in Japan. This new type of Japanese painting is exquisitely fine in detail and bright in pigmentation. In the long line of artists following this *Yamato-e* school we find such famous names as Sesshu, Tan-yu, Koetsu, and Okyo.

In the early days of the Edo period (1615-1868) the *Ukiyo-e* school made its appearance. It depicted the social life of those days, at first as illustrations for story-books.

and later as independent prints. With the progress of color-printing, the *Ukiyo-e* grew more and more popular, and so did such artists of the school as Harunobu, Utamaro, Sharaku, Toyokuni, Hokusai and Hiroshige.

Most of the Japanese painters now active in the field of Western painting, such as Tsuguji Fujita, Sotaro Yasui and Ryuzaburo Umehara, were educated in France.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS. As the Japanese are extremely clever with their fingers, they make a long list of artistic and exquisite products partly by handiwork and partly by machines. Better known in the list are ceramics, cloisonné, damascene, carvings, silk embroidery, toys, and bamboo ware. These are exported annually in large quantities, besides being bought by foreign visitors in Japan. To give an example, Japan exported 6,505 million yen of ceramics in 1949, about 2.5 percent of which were shipped to the United States.

To the skilled Japanese artisans, handiwork does not mean a primitive method of manufacture. Having been engaged in the same type of occupation from generation to generation, most of them take pride in making better things than those made solely by machines.

Historically, the Japanese developed metal work earlier than any other branch of applied arts, as can be judged from the ancient metal fittings, swords, and dress ornaments on display in the Shosoin (Arts Depository) at Nara.

In the Kamakura period (1185-1336) the swordsmiths ranked foremost among craftsmen because of their skill in making excellent swords. The best known of the sword-names was Masamune.

During the peaceful 250-year period under the Tokugawa regime (1615-1868), *netsuke* were in fashion among the merchants who used them to suspend their purses and medicine boxes from the girdle. In those days excellent pieces of *netsuke* were made of wood, ivory, bone and metal, some of them being gold-lacquered.

The manufacture of ceramics also made a marked progress in the Tokugawa period, especially in Arita in north Kyushu, in Kyoto, in Kanazawa, and in Kagoshima. Some of the products of those days are still kept in American and

European museums.

SCULPTURE. Excellent pieces of sculpture which were made before the Meiji era (beginning in 1868) were mostly Buddhist images, many of which are still to be seen in Nara and Kyoto. The best-known and the largest of them is the figure of Buddha in Todaiji Temple, Nara.

It was in the Kamakura period (1185-1336) that Japanese sculpture attained its highest development. A number of works by such skilled sculptors as Unkei and Tankei of those days have been preserved in various parts of the country and are objects of wonder to the present-day artists.

In the Meiji era the Western art of plaster-modeling was introduced into Japan by Vincenzo Ragusa, an Italian artist, and encouraged by Ernest Fenollosa, an American scholar.

Today, plaster-modeling plays an important part in Japanese sculpture, along with the art of making wooden carvings and of casting metal figures. While staying in Tokyo as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, General Douglas MacArthur was very pleased at being presented with an excellent bust modeled after him by a Japanese artist, the late Gozo Kawamura.

Manners and Customs

In spite of the remarkable Westernization of Japan, the Japanese have a number of manners and customs quite different from those of Westerners. The differences often add to the pleasure of travelers from abroad, but sometimes of course cause misunderstanding on their part. Below are given some of the conspicuous examples which they should take note of in order to understand the Japanese people properly.

BECKONING. When a Japanese beckons to a person, he waves his hand palm downwards instead of upwards.

"YES." In answering questions, a Japanese will sometime say "yes," when Western people would say "no." For example: When you say, "You have no map of Japan?" a Japanese who does not know English well will answer, "Yes, we have none."

Now why does he say "yes" when he means "no"? Be-

cause he means this: "Yes, you are quite right. We have no maps of Japan."

COUNTING THE CHANGE. When a Japanese shopkeeper gives you your change for a hundred yen after you have bought something for seventy yen, he counts just the other way round from you. Instead of saying, "Eighty, ninety, and a hundred" as he gives you the change, consisting of three ten-yen bills, he counts "Ten, twenty and thirty," meaning "I give you back thirty yen."

SEAL-IMPRESSION. Every Japanese has a seal made of wood, crystal or ivory, and stamps it, instead of writing his signature, on a check, a receipt or an official document.

COLORS OF CLOTHING. The younger the Japanese, the gayer the colors of the clothing they wear.

LUCKY BIRDS & ANIMALS. A crane and a tortoise are regarded by the Japanese as lucky, and so their pictures are used as ornaments on auspicious occasions.

SMILES. When in sorrow, the Japanese do not like to make others feel sorry and so often talk about it with a smile. Some Japanese do so even when they say, "My father died this morning."

"KEEP TO THE LEFT." The Japanese pedestrians keep to the right, but automobiles in Japan keep to the left.

HOW HAS POSTWAR JAPAN CHANGED?

Never before has Japan changed more fundamentally than since the end of World War II. In line with the policy of the Allied Occupation authorities, the Japanese nation has succeeded in setting up its own framework of political, economic and social democracy, which remains to be cemented.

This framework is so different from the prewar one that only a few of its outstanding points are given below.

NEW CONSTITUTION. About a year of enthusiastic discussions among the Japanese scholars, politicians and others over the revising of the old Meiji Constitution resulted on October 7, 1946, in the Diet approval of a bill, which was promulgated about a month later, on November

Sightseeing crowds visit the Diet Building

The paddyfields, mainstay of the nation's rice bowls.

Embryo scientists at work in the classroom.

Fun on the school playground.

3, as the New Constitution. It was put into force on May 3 the following year.

This Constitution consists of a Preamble and 103 Articles. In the Preamble are clarified two fundamental principles of the Constitution—the idea of democracy and the desire for peace—as seen in the following quotation:

"We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

"We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving people of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

"We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

"We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources."

Chapter I of the Constitution concerns the Emperor, who,

says Article I, "shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power."

Chapter II is entitled "Renunciation of War" and contains the following Article 9:

"Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

"In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

Chapter III consists of 31 Articles relating to the "Rights and Duties of the People," by which the Japanese are guaranteed the "fundamental human rights" and at the same time are warned to "refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights."

Chapter IV is about the Diet which consists of two Houses—the House of Representatives (466 members) and the House of Councillors (250 members). The members are elected by the people. Except "in case the House of Representatives is dissolved," the term of office of its members is four years, while Councillors remain in office for six years, half the members being re-elected every three years.

Chapter V concerns the Cabinet which is vested with executive power. "The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians" and the Prime Minister is "designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet."

Juridical matters are included in Chapter VI. "The Supreme Court," says Article 81 in this chapter, "is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act." The Chief Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Cabinet, and all judges are "independent in the exercise of their conscience" and are bound by the Constitution and the laws.

Chapter VII stipulates national finances, which, says Article 83, must be administered "as the Diet shall deter-

mine." Moreover, in accordance with Article 91, the cabinet must "report to the Diet and the people on the state of national finances" at least annually.

Regarding local self-government, Chapter VIII has three chapters, in which this point is noteworthy: "The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities."

Chapter IX provides that "Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereupon, at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet shall specify."

In the following Chapter, the significance of the Constitution as "the supreme law of the nation" is mentioned clearly.

The last Chapter of the Constitution is about Supplementary Provisions.

DISSOLUTION OF *ZAIBATSU*. The first step taken to make Japan's postwar economy democratic was the dissolution of the *Zaibatsu* which was carried out in accordance with the SCAP's memorandum of November 6, 1945, to the Japanese government.

The second step was the realization of anti-trust measures and economic deconcentration, which had both been made public before in 1947 in their legal forms prepared on the basis of the SCAP's memorandum.

Among other postwar measures taken for democratizing Japanese economic and industrial activities were agrarian reformation and new labor legislation.

AGRARIAN REFORMATION. In October, 1946, based on the SCAP's memorandum, a new law was promulgated, and thereby the agrarian land reformation was legally completed.

The result was that Agricultural Land Commissions were organized in every village, town and city. Each of the commissions consisted of ten elected members and above it each

prefecture formed a Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission of 25 members.

It was through these Commissions that by the end of June, 1951, the State had purchased 1,970,000 *cho* of cultivated lands, 400,000 *cho* of pastures and 1,280,000 *cho* of uncultivated lands from land-owners at the prescribed prices and had sold almost all of them to tenants and owner-farmers. Thus was firmly established the idea and system that the land should belong to those who cultivate it.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMATION. In April, 1947, the new School Education Law was put into force, with the result that the 6-3-3-4 school system replaced the old 6-5-3-3 system.

By the 6-3-3-4 system is meant six years of primary school, three years of lower secondary school, three years of upper secondary school, and four years of college. Of these school years, the first nine years' education is compulsory.

The prewar co-education system in the primary schools was extended to all schools and colleges, and all the textbooks were made selective.

Several changes were also made in the school curriculum so that the students may in the future "contribute to the peace of the world and welfare of humanity by building a democratic and cultural state." For example, emphasis has come to be placed on social studies, and the teaching of militarism and ultra-nationalism was abolished. Even college students, in their first two years, have to attend the courses on general cultural subjects, as well as on their special subjects.

Decentralization of education was accomplished by forming an Educational Commission consisting of elected members in each prefecture and large city. To this Commission is entrusted the administration of local education, and the Education Ministry has come to be an advising organ.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL. At the end of World War II, Japan's manufacturing industries were at a complete standstill, with most plants left hopelessly damaged. But today, less than seven years since then, a number of plants, reconstructed or newly built, have cropped up Phoenix-like in

various parts of the country. These are the valuable fruits of the indefatigable spirit and technical skill of the Japanese industrialists and laborers.

Detailed descriptions of how the industrial revival has come would make a volume. Suffice it to say here briefly that brain-racking problems, such as the acute shortage of raw material, the grave danger of inflation, a series of labor strikes, and the loss of foreign markets, have all but been solved by the joint efforts of the Allied Occupation authorities and the Japanese nation.

WHAT IS JAPAN'S HISTORICAL BACKGROUND?

YAMATO PERIOD (ending with the introduction of Buddhism in 552 A.D.).

The consensus of archaeological opinions based on the clay pottery excavated in Japan is that she was uninhabited by human beings until some tribes immigrated from the Asiatic Continent in the later Stone Age.

By the advent of the Christian era the inhabitants of Japan knew the art of making metal ware and cultivating rice-plants. They lived in small communities in various parts of the land, and those in north Kyushu and Yamato Province around the Nara of today were the most influential and had the highest culture.

In the meantime the leader of the communities in the Yamato Province ascended the first Imperial Throne of Japan and started his movement of unifying the whole land.

Often in those days some Japanese visited Korea, and a number of people came over to these shores from Korea, then under the cultural influence of the Han dynasty of China. It was from these Koreans that the Japanese learned Chinese characters, Confucianism, Buddhism, sericulture and weaving.

ASUKA PERIOD (from the introduction of Buddhism in 552 to the Taika Reformation in 645).

As time passed, Japanese culture kept advancing. At the same time, however, some of the courtiers, such as the

Soga family, became arrogant and corrupt. The enlightened Prince-Regent Shotoku thereupon issued in 604 the Injunction of Seventeen Articles, in which he advised his courtiers and officials to be friendly with one another and be just to all the governed.

An ardent believer in Buddhism, the Prince-Regent also built a number of temples, of which Horyuji, near Nara, was the largest. Dating from 607, it still stands where it was first built, and is the oldest wooden building in the world.

He also sent official missions and parties of students and priests to China several times for them to study the advanced political structure and general culture of the Sui dynasty.

In China the Sui dynasty was destroyed by the Tang dynasty in 618, but the enthusiasm of the Japanese to learn from China showed no sign of abatement. Parties of Japanese kept visiting the new Chinese regime and returned home remarkably enlightened.

Time came at last when Japan could reform her political system after the Chinese pattern. In 645 Prince Naka-no-Oe destroyed the almighty Soga family, thereby putting an end to the corrupt clan system and at the same time bringing about the centralization of political power. This is called *Taika-no-Kaishin*. *Taika* is a year-name and the first one ever adopted in Japan; *Kaishin* means reformation.

NARA PERIOD (from the Taika Reformation in 645 to the removal of the capital at Nara to Kyoto in 794).

In 701 the Emperor Mommu promulgated the Taiho Code which provided that an improved form of central and local governments and new colleges be established.

Thus was firmly laid the political foundation of Japan. So in 710 the Emperor Gemmyo established the first permanent capital in history at Nara.

During the following eighty-four years, Buddhism, fine arts and literature flourished in the new capital. A cluster of colorful palace and temple buildings and a net-work of broad streets intersecting at right angles gave the capital an appearance similar to the capital of the Tang dynasty of China. In the largest of the Todaiji temple buildings named Daibutsuden was installed a huge image of Buddha, 53 feet

Historical Review of Clothing

The photos on this and the following pages show several types of colthing worn in different historical periods in Japan. Visitors to the country often see these reproduced in theatrical plays and in processions at festivals.

A Court noble of the Nara Period

A civil official of the Heian Period.

A Court lady of the Heian Period.

A warrior of the Kamakura Period.

A feudal lord of the Edo Period.

A young girl of

today.

high, which still remains there. Excellent sculptures, paintings and embroideries were made to adorn the temples. Such books of rare merit as the *Kojiki*, the *Fudoki*, the *Nihonshoki* and the *Manyo-shu* were published one after another. Copper coins were made available for the first time in the country.

There were frequent comings and goings between Japan and China. At one time a party of more than 500 Japanese students on board four ships went to China. There was the well known incident of one of the students named Abe-no-Nakamaro meeting a storm on the sea on his way back to Japan and not being able to return home.

In the meantime some of the high priests who enjoyed the great trust of the Emperor began to interfere with the political administration. Dokyo was the most wicked case in point: he even attempted, though in vain, to overthrow the Throne and usurp it.

HEIAN PERIOD (from the removal of the capital at Nara to Kyoto in 794 to the fall of the Taira family in 1185).

The Emperor Kammu, who ascended the throne in 781, built his new palace in Kyoto and moved the capital there from Nara in 794. Why? In spite of all the pomp and gaiety in Nara? Yes, because the Emperor wished to draw a clear-cut line between politics and religion—a line which had been obscured in the Nara period because of too much emphasis being placed on religion—and thereby refresh the minds of the people.

In this the Emperor was successful, for the two famous priests, Saicho and Kukai, who were despatched to China for the study of Buddhism, came back to Japan and built temples deep in the mountains near Kyoto, partly to keep themselves from the Emperor's political administration and partly to train their disciples spiritually in an atmosphere free from worldly things. Saicho founded the Tendai sect of Buddhism and Kukai, the Shingon.

Years later the Tang dynasty of China and the kingdoms of Korea ceased to exist, and Japan's cultural ties with them were broken up. This gave Japan time to digest and adapt herself to the hastily imported culture.

A new type of Japanese culture began to appear when the Fujiwara family occupied all the important posts of political administration. It was an aristocratic one, for this family loved a luxurious life. They lived in newly-devised, palace-like mansions, which had paper doors and standing screens with purely Japanese-style pictures.

Buddhism was no longer something exotic to Kyoto people. It became rooted in the daily life of the Fujiwaras. New temple buildings more or less Japanized were built, an existing specimen of which is the Ho-o-do (Phoenix) Hall at Uji, near Kyoto, where Yorimichi Fujiwara lived in his declining years.

Another noteworthy example of Japanization was the invention of two sorts of Japanese script, *hiragana* and *katakana*, which were devised from Chinese characters. This invention gave impetus to the writing of such well-known books of Japanese poems and stories as the *Kokinshu*, the *Taketori Monogatari*, the *Genji Monogatari* and the *Makura-no-Soshi*, which were all written in *hiragana* and Chinese characters combined.

All this concerns the things in Kyoto. What, then, about the local conditions?

While the Fujiwara family at the helm of state affairs was living a luxurious life by levying heavy taxes on local people, mostly farmers, the governed became poorer and poorer, and robbers and pirates increased in number. The farmers had to defend themselves under the leadership of their influential landowners, who soon found it their duty to be ready to take arms against the attacks of the wicked. Thus was born the class of *samurai*, or warriors.

As the power of the aristocratic Fujiwaras declined, two *samurai* families—the Minamotos in the East and the Tairas in the West—gained power. Of these, the latter succeeded in pacifying a civil war in Kyoto in 1156 and took the place of the Fujiwaras as administrators and court nobles. Three years later they were attacked by the Minamoto family but drove them off.

Kiyomori of the Taira family was soon promoted to the highest rank of the court, and started trade with China which was then under the Sung dynasty. He also built a

port at Hyogo, present Kobe.

During the next twenty years the Taira family lived a luxurious life in Kyoto, and was finally overthrown by the Minamotos in 1185.

KAMAKURA PERIOD (from the fall of the Taira family in 1185 to the Emperor Godaigo's incognito move to Yoshino in 1336).

With the fall of the Taira family, the real power of political administration changed into the hands of the victorious Yoritomo Minamoto. Determined not to follow the suit of the court nobles, such as the Fujiwaras and the Tairas, Yoritomo, when promoted to the rank of Generalissimo, established his Shogunate government, the first of its kind in Japan, at Kamakura far to the east of Kyoto where the Emperor and his court nobles lived. At the same time, Yoritomo ordered reliable retainers of his to stay in various parts of the country as policemen and tax-collectors.

The keynote of his administrative policy was simplicity and frugality. No wonder, therefore, the Zen sect of Buddhism newly introduced from China under the rule of the Sung dynasty soon won a great number of believers in the *samurai* class. All other new sects, such as the Jodo, Shinshu and Nichiren, were easily understood even by the general public.

The college system of old had by now been forgotten, and the temples began to play the part of schools concurrently.

As regards the literature of the Kamakura period, stories relating to the ups and downs of the *samurai* class predominated. The *Heike Monogatari* is the best of all such story books and, together with the *Shin Kokinshu,* a collection of *waka* poems of those days, is still read today by young and old.

Fine arts, too, reflected the vigorous spirit of the *samurai.* This may be easily seen in the wooden sculptures of Nio, a pair of Deva kings, in the Todaiji Temple, Nara, which were carved by the famed Unkei.

Another example characteristic of this period is found in the scrolls of pictures accompanied by notes telling the tales of warriors and temples. Swords, armor and helmets made for the use of *samurai* were all excellent.

When Yoritomo died, his wife's father, Tokimasa Hojo, took over the Shogunate.

For about seventy years after this, almost all the country enjoyed peace under the good administration of the Hojos, but at last there appeared Takatoki Hojo, who unlike his predecessors, revelled in luxury and was arbitrary and unjust in his administration.

The time was now ripe for a change. There were loyalist uprisings in many places. In 1333 Yoshisada Nitta, one of the loyalists, attacked Kamakura and destroyed the seat of the Hojo government there.

Soon afterwards, however, the ambitious Takauji Ashikaga came into the picture and began to domineer in Kyoto. So the Emperor Godaigo moved incognito to Yoshino in 1336.

NAMBOKU PERIOD (from the Emperor Godaigo's incognito move to Yoshino in 1336 to the unification of the southern and northern dynasties in 1392).

In this period there were two dynasties: the southern one in Yoshino and the northern one in Kyoto. Hence, the name of Namboku, which means "southern and northern."

The unification of these two dynasties was realized in 1392 when, at the suggestion of Yoshimitsu, grandson of Takauji, the Emperor of the southern dynasty returned to Kyoto and abdicated the throne in favor of the Emperor of the northern dynasty in Kyoto.

MUROMACHI PERIOD (from the unification of the two dynasties in 1392 to the fall of the Ashikaga Shogunate in 1573).

A few years later Yoshimitsu opened his Shogunate government in his gorgeous mansion at Muromachi, Kyoto, and built his luxurious villa named Kinkakuji (Gold Pavilion) in the suburbs of the city—so-called because its walls and pillars were all covered with gold-leaf. His grandson Yoshimasa also built his villa, Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion), after the Gold Pavilion.

Fine arts and the literature of this period were naturally influenced by the luxurious life of the Ashikagas, and beautiful utensils lacquered with gold and silver and excellent ceramic ware appealing to the taste of the Ashikagas were manufactured.

Both in Kyoto and Kamakura, five large Zen temples were built and enthusiastically patronized by the Ashikagas. The *Noh* play and the art of the tea ceremony, flower arrangement and landscape gardening developed considerably under the patronage of the *samurai* class, as well as of the Shoguns.

The private homes of *samurai* were built in a new style and equipped accordingly. All the rooms were partitioned by paper doors and their floors were covered with *tatami* (mats), and at least one of the rooms had *tokonoma* (alcove). In short, the homes of those days resembled closely those of today.

Farming and commerce kept developing. Two crops of rice and barley a year became popular. Fish markets were opened at many places. On the coast of the Inland Sea, many salt-fields were made to get salt from sea water. Merchants and manufacturers organized their guilds.

It was not long before the Ashikaga Shoguns found it necessary to levy heavy taxes on merchants and farmers, for they wished to continue their luxurious life as long as possible. To find a new source of profit, Yoshimitsu and Yoshimasa ordered merchants to trade with the Ming dynasty of China. From Japan, swords, copper and other mineral ores and various industrial arts were shipped to China, and from China came copper coins, raw silk, fabrics and paintings.

The time soon came when the poverty-stricken farmers began to rise and riot; the Shogunate government had no power to pacify them. In Kyoto, a civil war broke out in 1467 and continued for as long as eleven years, destroying the Imperial Palace, the gorgeous mansions of the Shoguns and court nobles, temples and shrines and priceless objects of fine arts. The flowery capital thus became a vast stretch of debris.

With this war as the turning point, the Shogunate government had completely lost its power of administration, making room for local warriors to emerge influential, to rival with each other to gain the supremacy, and eventually to come up to Kyoto to assist the Imperial family.

When Japan was in such a state of disorder, some Portu-

guese came to the island of Tanegashima to the south of Kyushu in 1543 and showed the Japanese what they had never seen before—the gun. Luckily or unluckily, it soon began to be manufactured in Osaka and other places for use by the warriors.

The Portuguese, together with Spanish who came to Japan later, engaged in trade with the Japanese. In 1549, Francis Xavier arrived at Kagoshima and introduced Catholicism. Thus, Japan came into contact with European countries for the first time in her history.

A few years later Nobunaga Oda, one of the most powerful warriors in the local provinces, came up to Kyoto and served a great deal for the reconstruction of the Imperial Palace. He gained power year by year, and finally, in 1573, drove the corrupt Ashikaga family away from Kyoto.

AZUCHI-MOMOYAMA PERIOD (from the fall of the Ashikaga family in 1573 to the fall of the Toyotomi family in 1615).

Nobunaga had his headquarters in the Azuchi Castle situated near Kyoto, and governed well. For example, he reconstructed roads, encouraged farming, commerce and Christianity, and despatched to the Vatican in Rome a mission of three boys in their teens, all enthusiastic Christians, who, after having been cordially welcomed there, came back to Japan in 1590.

Unfortunately, however, Nobunaga was killed unexpectedly by one of his followers in 1582, and his ambition to restore peace throughout the country was successfully taken over and fulfilled by Hideyoshi Toyotomi in 1590.

Hideyoshi built a huge castle in Osaka and an Imperial Palace in Kyoto. He also made his followers cast gold, silver and copper coins, and ordered all the people, except *samurai*, to submit to him their swords, spears and guns so that farmers could follow their daily work without worrying about possible wars.

Peace now prevailed all over the country. A new grand style of painting called the Kano school flourished. Kyoto began to manufacture the Nishijin fabrics which were conspicuous for their gold and silver threads. In Kyushu excellent ceramic ware known by the name of *Arita-yaki* and

Satsuma-yaki were newly manufactured. The aesthetic arts of the tea ceremony and flower arrangement became more and more popular with the general public.

The two faults of Hideyoshi's government were the placing of a ban on Christianity and his expedition to Korea. He died in 1598.

In the meantime Ieyasu Tokugawa emerged influential in the East and opened his Shogunate government in Edo, now Tokyo, in 1603. In 1615 he destroyed the Toyotomi family in a war in Osaka, and his political position was remarkably strengthened.

EDO PERIOD (from the fall of the Toyotomi family in 1615 to the Meiji Restoration in 1868).

The political structure of the Tokugawa Shogunate government, though based on that of the Kamakura government in the late 12th century, was more systematic and so designed as to prevent strife among influential warriors in local provinces. For instance, all the feudal lords living in various parts of the country had, by order, to make their families stay in Edo and live with them for a year every other year.

On their way to and from Edo, the lords formed a long, colorful procession of their followers. This, coupled with the separate life of their families in Edo, was a source of economic trouble to the lords, but the Shogunate government could supervise them better thus, and also through them spread the advanced culture of Edo among the local people, especially those living in and around the castle towns where the lords were stationed.

Thus, the political center of Japan shifted from Kyoto to Edo though the Imperial Palace remained situated in the former place, and for about 250 years Japan enjoyed a peace and propserity that had never been seen before.

Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, made much of Confucianism as the fundamental idea of his administration. The result was that a number of distinguished scholars appeared and wrote books on the subject. Some other scholars learned Dutch from the Dutch traders who in those days entered in business relations with the Japanese at Nagasaki in Kyushu, and got information on

medicine, botany, chemistry, geology, astronomy, and military science in Europe.

Japan's foreign trade was active. In addition to the business in Nagasaki, through which gold, silver, copper, pottery, lacquer ware and camphor were exported, more than 350 Japanese ships visited the Philippines, French Indo-China, the East Indies, and Siam during the period of about thirty years since the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Among the exports from Japan by these ships, silver was predominant in quantity, while imports included raw silk, silk fabrics, dyestuffs, medicine, ivory and deer skins.

As Ieyasu lifted the ban on Christianity, the number of Japanese converts to Catholicism increased yearly, and in 1610 totaled about 700,000 in all. The Dutch traders, who were Protestants, soon bore ill will against their trading competitors from Portugal and Spain who were Catholics, and reported to the Shogunate government that the Catholicism was a forerunner of military invasion.

Catholicism was at last banned. But the foreign trade was left free, so missionaries continued to come in from abroad secretly. Thereupon, in 1633 the government closed all the ports to foreigners, except Dutch and Chinese who were allowed to continue their trade in Nagasaki. Four years later Catholics, who were farmers on the Amakusa Islands and the Shimabara Peninsula, both in Kyushu, revolted against the government and were defeated after five months of fighting.

Farmers all over the country, who under the social system of those days ranked second to *samurai* and above artisans and merchants, led a poor life in most cases, but some of them improved their life by taking up new jobs such as sericulture, fruit-growing and salt-making. Merchants were mostly well off, and those in the ports and the castle towns had large stores. Feudal lords and their retainers lost their warrior spirit each time they returned to Edo, and became more and more modernized.

Years passed, but no disturbance occurred anywhere within the closed doors of the country. People lived in peace and became lovers of gaiety: their clothes changed

accordingly in color and design. In the field of fine arts, woodblock prints called *ukiyoe* made their appearance. A famous example of the *ukiyoe* is a set of pictures depicting the "Fifty-three Stages of Tokaido Highway" by Hiroshige Ando. The Kabuki play in Tokyo and the puppet play in Osaka always attracted large audiences. Saikaku Ihara and other novelists wrote excellent pieces based on the life of the *samurai* and merchants. Monzaemon Chikamatsu was among the famous playrights. Basho Matsuo and his disciples expressed their feelings towards nature and life in *haiku*, the shortest form of poetry in the world. *Senryu* is another form of poetry full of humour or satire that came in fashion in those days.

Unexpectedly, in 1853, Commodore Perry came to the port of Uraga, near Edo, and proposed trading relations with his country, America. The following year he returned and concluded a treaty with Japan to the effect that two Japanese ports, Shimoda on the Izu Peninsula and Hakodate in Hokkaido, be opened. This treaty was followed by another treaty with England, Russia and the Netherlands. Two years later Townsend Harris, the first American Consul-General, arrived at Shimoda. A few years later four other Japanese ports were also opened to foreign trade.

Japan was no longer an isolated country. Awakened from her peaceful dream of seclusion of more than two hundred years, she had to catch up with the outside world. Assisting the young Emperor Meiji, a group of far-sighted politicians put an end to the traditional feudal system and realized the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868.

MEIJI PERIOD (from the Imperial Restoration in 1868 to the death of the Emperor Meiji in 1912).

Astonishingly remarkably was the speed and success of Japan's modernization in the early years of the Meiji Period. Within ten years from the removal of the capital from Kyoto to Tokyo in 1869, a few kinds of daily newspapers were published; postal services were put in force; train and telegraph services were started between Tokyo and Yokohama; stock exchanges were opened in Tokyo and Osaka; brick buildings were built in Tokyo; and the Tokyo people began to wear Western clothes.

Another ten years saw a no less striking progress: political parties were organized; electric lamps were lighted and a gas company was established in Tokyo; the Bank of Japan was established and issued its notes; the Tokyo Meteorological Observatory was built; the modern system of school education was established throughout the country; steamship companies were founded in Tokyo and Osaka; the Cabinet system and the Constitution were made public; and the Tokyo-Yokohama railroad was extended to Kobe.

In two wars—the Sino-Japanese war in 1894 and the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5—Japan was victorious. But no Japanese of those days dreamed that militarism would develop to such an extent as to cause the misery of the Japanese in World War II.

COMMON JAPANESE WORDS & PHRASES

Good morning	*Ohayo*
Good afternoon	*Konnichiwa*
Good evening	*Kombanwa*
Goodbye	*Sayonara*
Yes	*Hai*
No	*Iie*
How much?	*Ikura*
How many?	*Ikutsu*
How are you?	*Ikaga deska*
What?	*Nani*
What is your name?	*Anata no namae wa*
When?	*Itsu*
Where?	*Doko*
Why?	*Naze*
Who?	*Dare*
Thank you	*Arigato*
Pardon me	*Gomen kudasai*
Wait a moment	*Chotto matte kudasai*
My name is	*Watashi no namae wa .....des*
Give me	*.....o kudasai*
Wonderful!	*Subarashii*
Expensive	*Takai*
First class	*Itto*
Second class	*Nito*
Third Class	*Santo*

The following words are Japanized, though they are not pronounced in Japanese exactly the same way.

beefsteak
bed
beer
bus
butter
cocoa
coffee
elevator
fork
guide
hotel
icecream
jam
knife
sandwich
station
table
whisky

Part II: Travel Information

Routes to Japan

BY STEAMSHIP

From U.S.A.: American President Lines.
From Europe: Messageries Maritimes.
Note: There are many other foreign and Japanese steamship companies which have freighters with accommodations for passengers to and from Japan.

BY AIR

From U.S.A. & Canada: Canadian Pacific Air Lines (via Anchorage), Northwest Airlines (via Anchorage), and Pan American World Airways (via Honolulu).
From Europe: Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Philippine Air Lines, and Scandinavian Airlines System.
From Australia: Quantas Empire Airways.
From Bangkok & Hongkong: Civil Air Transport and Thai Airways Co.

Period of Foreigners' Stay in Japan

Any alien, except members of the Security Forces and their dependents, entering Japan is required to have a passport visaed by a Japanese diplomatic representative abroad. The period of his or her stay in the country is as follows:

(1) A diplomatic or consular officer, or a member of suite ..... No limit
(2) An alien who enters Japan on official business of the foreign government or international organization which the Japanese Gov't has recognized ..... No limit
(3) An alien who seeks to travel in immediate transit ..... 15 days
(4) An alien who is a tourist ..... 60 days
(5) An alien who seeks to engage in foreign trade,

business enterprises or investments ..... 3 years

(6) An alien who seeks to pursue a specific branch of study or undergoing education at a certain academic or educational institution in Japan ..... 1 year

(7) An alien who seeks to engage in the guidance in scientific research or teaching at a specified research institution or educational institution in Japan ..... 3 years

(8) An alien who seeks to engage in musical, fine arts, literary, scientific and other artistic or academic activities ..... 1 year

(9) An alien who seeks to pursue or engage in dramatics, entertainment or musical performances, or sports or other show business in Japan ..... 60 days

(10) An alien who is despatched to Japan solely to pursue the duties of a minister of the gospel or missionary by a foreign religious organization ..... 3 years

(11) An alien who is despatched to Japan as a representative of the press, broadcasting, motion picture and other journalistic organization ..... 3 years

(12) An alien who is invited by a public or private organization of Japan for the purpose of furnishing his advanced or special industrial technique or skill ... 3 years

(13) An alien who seeks to enter Japan solely to engage in skilled employment ..... 1 year

NOTE: The above-mentioned periods may be extended on application to the Japanese government.

SPECIAL PERMISSION FOR TOURISTS: Tourists to Japan, while their vessel or airplane arrives here, can enjoy a "shore excursion" or an "overland tour" by obtaining permits for the purpose both from the master of their vessel or airplane and from a Japanese immigration inspector stationed in the port of their entry. They don't have to get a visa.

In their "shore excursion," tourists are allowed 72 hours of sightseeing in and around their port of arrival, and in their "overland tour" they can enjoy six days or less of travel from one port of entry to the same vessel in another port of departure.

Places of Tourist Interest

TOKYO AND ITS ENVIRONS

YOKOHAMA

Yokohama (pop. 951,189), the principal port of arrival of vessels from America, lies on the west side of Tokyo Bay. The city, only twenty miles from Tokyo, is divided into nine wards (*ku*), of which the central ward (*Naka-ku*) is the most important business section.

When opened to foreign trade in 1859, Yokohama was a mere fishing village, but its situation as a port for Tokyo and the construction of a breakwater in its harbor established it, during the following sixty years, as the foremost trade port of Japan.

Traffic. The most important stations of the city are Sakuragicho and Yokohama. Sakuragicho Station, a 5-minute motorcar ride from the pier, is the terminal of the Tokyo-Yokohama electric train service of the National Railways and of the Toyoko Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu Co. which connects Sakuragicho with Shibuya on the west side of Tokyo. Yokohama Station is on the Tokaido Main Line between Tokyo and Kobe, and is connected with Sakuragicho by electric train (3 minutes). The fastest train between Yokohama and Tokyo takes 30 minutes. The electric trains from Sakuragicho take about 50 minutes to Tokyo.

Hotels. Bund Hotel (Shin-Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku) and Hotel New Grand (Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku).

Shopping. Along the main streets there are many souvenir stores, of which the following are members of the Japan Souvenir Association:

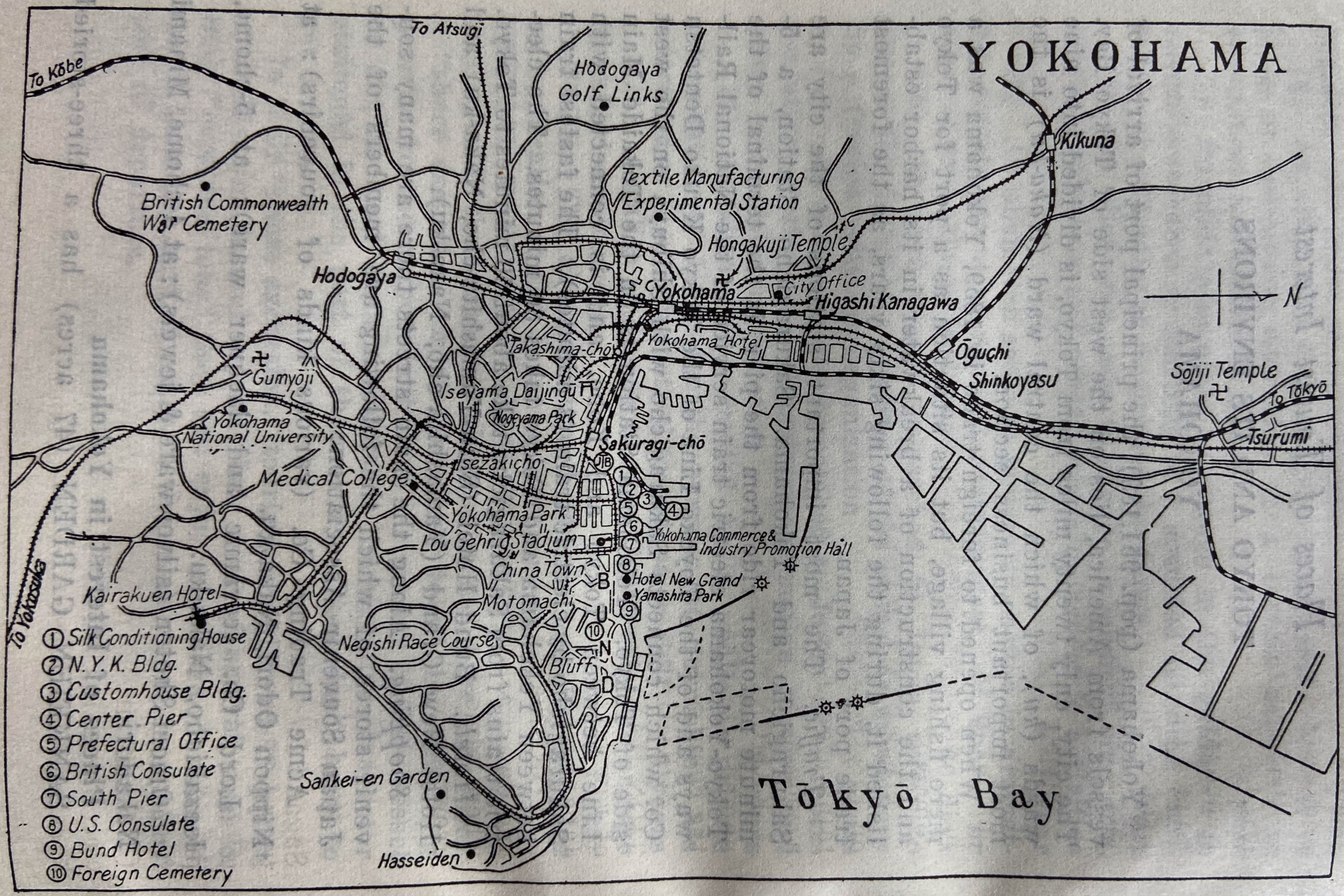
Acme Trading Co. (various kinds of souvenirs): at Nippon Odori, Naka-ku.

Lord Co. (ceramic and lacquer ware): at 5-chome, Isezakicho, Naka-ku.

Omori Shoten (silver ware & jewels): at 4-chome, Minami Nakadori.

Places of Interest in Yokohama

SANKEIEN GARDEN (47 acres) has a three-storied


YOKOHAMA
To Atsugi
To Kōbe
Hodogaya Golf Links
Kikuna
Textile Manufacturing Experimental Station
British Commonwealth War Cemetery
Hongakuji Temple
Hodogaya
Yokohama
City Office
Higashi Kanagawa
N
Takashima-chō
Yokohama Hotel
Ōguchi
Shinkoyasu
Sōjiji Temple
To Tōkyō
Tsurumi
Gumyōji
Iseyama Daijingū
Nogeyama Park
Yokohama National University
Sakuragi-chō
Isezakicho
Medical College
Yokohama Park
Lou Gehrig Stadium
Yokohama Commerce & Industry Promotion Hall
China Town
Hotel New Grand
Yamashita Park
Kairakuen Hotel
Motomachi
To Yokosuka
Negishi Race Course
Bluff
Sankei-en Garden
Hasseiden
Tōkyō Bay
① Silk Conditioning House
② N.Y.K. Bldg.
③ Customhouse Bldg.
④ Center Pier
⑤ Prefectural Office
⑥ British Consulate
⑦ South Pier
⑧ U.S. Consulate
⑨ Bund Hotel
⑩ Foreign Cemetery

pagoda (82 ft. high) dating from more than 500 years ago, and also many cherry-trees and lotus plants.

HASSEIDEN (Hall of Eight Sages) near the Sankeien Garden is a hexatangular building erected by the late Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a well known statesman of Japan. The hall houses the images of Gautama, Confucius, Socrates, Christ, Prince Shotoku, and Saints Kobo, Shinran and Nichiren. A large mirror placed among these images symbolizes, in the idea of the founder of the hall, the Universe.

THE FOREIGN CEMETERY is on the Bluff. Here many of the early foreign residents who contributed to the development of this port city have been laid to rest since Yokohama was first opened to foreign trade in 1854. The place commands a broad and fine view over the harbor.

NOGEYAMA PARK, the largest park in Yokohama, lies on the slope of a hill and commands a wide view. It contains a good example of Japanese landscape-gardening and a zoo.

KAMON-YAMA, not far from Sakuragicho Station, is named after Ii-Kamon-no-Kami who favored the opening of the country to foreigners.

YOKOHAMA COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY PROMOTION HALL is located near the Prefectural Office. Samples of raw materials and manufactured goods from all parts of Japan are on show.

YOKOHAMA NURSERY CO. is noted for its lily bulbs and dwarf trees. The broad nursery fields of the company, where almost every kind of plant, native and foreign, is grown, is well worth a visit at any time of the year.

KAMAKURA

Kamakura (pop. 85,391) is situated on the shore of Sagami Bay and is noted for the mildness of its climate and its fine beach. It is worth visiting by the traveler if only to see its famous Daibutsu (Great Buddha), the most impressive bronze image of its kind in the world. It is reached from Tokyo (31.6 mi.) in 54 minutes, and from Yokohama (13.5 mi.) in 25 minutes. There is a frequent service of electric trains. The motorcar trip from Tokyo to Kamakura and Enoshima takes an hour and a half.

KAMAKURA

KAMAKURA TEN-EN
SITE OF ICHIRAN TEI
EUCALYPTUS TREE
ZUISENJI TEMPLE
To Kamakura
JŌMYŌJI TEMPLE
TOMB OF PRINCE MORINAGA
KAMAKURAGŪ SHRINE
SAMPŌJI TEMPLE
TOMB OF YORITOMO
SHIRAHATA SHRINE
HACHIMANGŪ SHRINE
KOKUHŌ-KAN (National Treasure Museum)
NICHIRENS STONE PULPIT
MYŌHŌJI TEMPLE
KAMAKURA STATION
YAGUMO SHRINE
ANKOKURONJI TEMPLE
To Yokosuka
To Zushi
CHŌSHŌJI TEMPLE
KŌMYŌJI TEMPLE
ZAIMOKUZA
FIRST TORII
KENCHŌJI TEMPLE
ENGAKUJI TEMPLE
KITA-KAMAKURA STATION
JŌCHIJI TEMPLE
JUFUKUJI TEMPLE
GREAT BUDDHA
HASE
HASE KANNON
TŌKEIJI TEMPLE
ŌFUNA
ŌFUNA STUDIO
To Tokyo
KUZUHARAOKA SHRINE
KAMAKURA YAMA
RYŪKŌJI TEMPLE
KATASE
ENOSHIMA Is.
To Fujisawa
To Fujisawa
GOKURAKUJI TEMPLE
SHICHIRIGAHAMA BEACH
INAMURAGASAKI
CAPE INAMURA
YUIGAHAMA BEACH
KEY
Railway
Electric Tram
Road
Hiking Route

The old and the new in modern Japan.

Ginza, hub of Tokyo's activity.

Tourists stopping over at Yokohama on a world-tour.

The great Buddha at Kamakura.

Historically, Kamakura is the place where Yoritomo Minamoto, the first Shogun of the Minamoto Clan, set up his government at the end of the 12th century, and during the ensuing 200 years the town was an active administrative center. There are some groves around Kamakura which are occupied by famous temples or shrines, or the tombs of some noted persons—all silent witnesses to its past glory.

Places of Interest in Kamakura

DAIBUTSU (Great Buddha), a superb image, was erected in 1252. Its dimensions are approximately: height, 42 ft. 6 ins.; circumference (base), 97 ft.; length of face, 7 ft. 8 ins.; width of eyes, 3 ft. 5 ins.

HASE KANNON TEMPLE, a Buddhist temple near the Daibutsu, contains a gilded image of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy, 30 ft. 3 ins. high, said to have been carved from half an immense camphor-tree log.

THE HACHIMAN SHRINE, founded in 1063, is dedicated to the Emperor Ojin who reigned from 270 to 310 A.D., and has two museums—the new Art Museum, and the Kamakura Kokuhokan (Municipal Art Museum of Kamakura) which houses many rare art objects of the Kamakura period (1185-1336).

KENCHOJI and ENGAKUJI, great Buddhist monasteries, founded in the 13th century, stand in the groves of magnificent cryptomerias north of the Hachiman Shrine, separated from each other by a short distance. The bell of the Engakuji, the largest in Kamakura, was cast in 1301, and is about 8 feet high and 4 feet 7 inches in diameter.

Places of Interest near Kamakura

ENOSHIMA (Picture Island) is reached by tram or bus: 4 mi. from Kamakura Station to Katase, thence across a concrete bridge over the sea. This island has the Dragon Cave (Benten Cave), which is about 360 ft. deep, and branches off into two sections. Candles are supplied for the visitors to make an inspection. At the far end of the cave to the left is an image of Benten, one of the Seven Deities of Good Luck. Tradition credits the cave with having been the abode of a dragon.

ZUSHI, 2.4 mi. by rail from Kamakura, is a summer resort noted for its good bathing beaches, as also is Hayama,

3 mi. farther along the coast. The Zushi Nagisa Hotel is on a scenic beach.

YOKOSUKA (pop. 250,533), 7 mi. by rail from Kamakura, has the memorial tombstone of William Adams, the first Englishman in Japan who came to this country in 1600.

URAGA, 10 minutes by rail from Yokosuka, is the port, in the offing of which Commodore Perry cast anchor on July 8, 1853. On Kurihama Beach, 2½ mi. down the coast from Uraga (reached by motorbus) is a monument marking the landing spot of the expedition, where the representatives of the Shogun received the letter sent by the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan proposing the opening of Japan to American intercourse and commerce.

TOKYO

Tokyo (area, 828 sq. mi.) is unique in the world because of its dual character. Here East and West, the old and the new, have blended into one in the past four score years.

Like most cities in America and Europe, Tokyo has large, concrete buildings, paved, tree-lined streets, and numerous streamlined motorcars.

On the other hand, Tokyo has its traditional attractions of tourist interest: the Imperial Palace surrounded by a series of moats, Ginza Street bustling day and night with fashionable people, quiet landscape gardens and parks, art galleries and museums with their exhibits of old and new Japan, unique amusements such as the *Kabuki* Drama, *Noh* Play, *geisha* dances, the Tea Ceremony, Flower Arrangement, and religious festivals held from time to time.

Tokyo Metropolis (pop. 6,277, 500) consists of Tokyo Proper (23 wards; pop., 5,385,071), three counties, four cities (Hachioji, Tachikawa, Mitaka and Musashino), and the Seven Islands of Izu in the south of Tokyo Bay.

Historically, in 1868 when the Meiji Restoration was achieved, Tokyo replaced Kyoto as Japan's capital, and at the same time Edo Castle, which had for 250 years been the seat of the Tokugawa Shoguns' government, became the Imperial Palace.

Travel Information. **Japan Travel Bureau:** Head Office at 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku; Ticket and Informa-

tion Offices in various parts of the city. **American President Lines:** in the Marunouchi Building. **BOAC:** Sanshin Bldg., 1-chome, Yurakucho. **Canadian Pacific Air Lines:** Naka 7th Bldg., Marunouchi. **Civil Air Transport:** Naka 7th Bldg., Marunouchi. **Northwest Airlines:** in the Nikkatsu International Hall, **Pan American World Airways:** in the Marunouchi Bldg. **Philippine Air Lines:** near Hibiya crossing. **Quantas Empire Airways:** Sanshin Bldg., 1-chome, Yurakucho.

Traffic. Tokyo is served by a well-arranged transportation network of national railroads (the Belt Line, etc.), a municipal streetcar system and bus lines, a private subway line and numerous bus routes. The Belt Line surrounding the city proper has many stations along it which form the starting point of long-distance railroads and suburban electric-car lines.

Hotels. In Tokyo there are more first-class Western-style hotels than in any other city in Japan. Including the following, they are all equipped with all modern comforts.

Dai-Ichi Hotel—Shimbashi, Minato-ku
Gajoen Hotel—Shimo-meguro, Meguro-ku
Hotel Ambassador—Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku
Hotel Nikkatsu—Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
Hotel Teito—Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Hotel Tokyo—Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Hotel Yashima—Nihombashi, Chuo-ku
Imperial Hotel—Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku
Marunouchi Hotel—Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Omori Hotel—Omori-Araijuku, Ota-ku
Shiba Park Hotel—Shiba Koen, Minato-ku

Shopping. There are many department stores and souvenir stores in Tokyo, where tourists can find various kinds of Japanese goods for souvenirs. Among the principal shopping centers in Tokyo are Ginza and Nihombashi.

Main Department Stores:

Isetan Department Store, at Shinjuku.
Matsuya Department Stores, at Asakusa and Ginza.
Matsuzakaya Department Stores, at Ginza and Ueno.
Mitsukoshi Department Stores, at Nihombashi, Ginza, and Shinjuku.
Shirokiya Department Store, at Nihombashi.

TOKYO

SEIBU KAWAGOE LINE
To Kawagoe
SEIBU MUSASHINO LINE
To Agano
To Yorii
TŌBU TŌJŌ LINE
To Akabane
OTSUKA
KOMAGOME
To Ōmiya
TŌHOKU MAIN LINE
OKU
TABATA
KEISEI LINE
To Narita
To Mito
JŌBAN LINE
To Nikkō
To Hachiōji
CHŪŌ LINE
TAKADANOBABA
IKEBUKURO
SUGAMO
SHIN-OKUBO
Waseda
Gokoku-ji
Kami-fujimae-chō
BOTANICAL GARDEN
RIKUGIEN GARDEN
NIPPORI
TŌBU LINE
KEIŌ LINE
To Hachiōji
SHINJUKU
UENO PARK
Sensō-ji
UENO
ASAKUSA
SEIBU-SHINJUKU LINE
SHINJUKU GARDEN
KŌRAKUEN GARDEN
Kasuga-chō
IIDABASHI
YOYOGI
Yotsuya-3-chōme
Uenohirokōji
ICHIGAYA
SUIDŌBASHI
OKACHIMACHI
ODAKYU LINE
To Atsugi & Odawara
Yotsuya-mitsuke
SENDAGAYA
YOTSUYA
Yasukuni Shrine
Kudan-ue
SHINANOMACHI
OCHANOMIZU
Nicolai Cathedral
AKIHABARA
MEIJI SHRINE OUTER GARDEN
Kudan-shita
Jimbōchō
Meiji Shrine
HARAJUKU
SŌBU LINE
RYŌGOKU
To Chiba
Hanzōmon
Ogawamachi
Sudachō
To Kichijōji
INOKASHIRA LINE
IMPERIAL PALACE
Kandabashi
KANDA
Aoyama 1-chōme
Akasaka-mitsuke
Ōtemachi
Aoyama 6-chōme
Miyakezaka
Nihombashi
SHIBUYA
Tameike
Babasakimon
Sakuradamon
TŌKYO
Kasumichō
Roppongi
SUBWAY
Hibiya
Kyōbashi
EBISU
HIBIYA PARK
YŪRAKUCHŌ
To Futago-Tamagawa
T.K.K. TAMAGAWA LINE
To Yokohama
T.K.K. TŌYOKO LINE
YAMATE BELT LINE
Toranomon
GINZA
Ginza 4-chōme
Tamuramachi 1-chōme
MEGURO
Tsukiji
Nishi-Hongan-ji
Shimbashi
Iigura
SHIBA PARK
SHIMBASHI
Zempuku-ji
HAMA DETACHED PALACE GARDEN
Akabane-bashi
Furukawa-bashi
HAMAMATSUCHŌ
Shibazonobashi
Kanasugi-bashi
T.K.K. MEKAMA LINE
To Kamata
Seishōkōmae
Mita
TAMACHI
GOTANDA
Sengaku-ji
Shinagawa
ŌSAKI
SHINAGAWA
To Kamata
T.K.K. IKEGAMI LINE
TŌKAIDŌ MAIN LINE
To Yokohama
KEIHIN KYŪKŌ LINE
To Yokohama & Uraga

Takashimaya Department Store, at Nihombashi.
Toyoko Department Stores, at Shibuya and Ikebukuro.
Member stores of Japan Souvenir Association:
Ando Cloisonne Co. (cloisonné): at Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku.
Imaemon (ceramics): in the Owaricho Bldg., at Ginza 6-chome, Chuo-ku.
K. Mikimoto Inc. (cultured pearls): at Ginza 4-chome, Chuo-ku.
Miyata Embroidery Co. (embroidery): at Ginza 1-chome, Chuo-ku.
Nitto Toki Shokai (ceramics): at Kotohiracho, Minato-ku.
Okura China, Inc. (ceramics): at Nishi Rokugo 1-chome, Ota-ku.
Oriental Art Gallery (curios): at Ginza 1-chome, Chuo-ku.

Explanation of the map on the facing page.
(Japan Travel Bureau has offices in buildings marked*)

1. Transportation Ministry
2. Japan Travel Bureau Head Office*
3. Marunouchi Hotel
4. Central Post Office
5. Marunouchi Bldg.*
6. Kaijō Bldg.
7. N.Y.K. Bldg.
8. Imperial Theater
9. Dai-ichi Sogo Bldg.
10. Sanshin Bldg.
11. Radio Tōkyō
12. Metropolitan Police Board
13. Construction Ministry
14. Finance Bldg.
15. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
16. Diet Bldg.
17. Premier's Official Residence
18. St. Luke's Medical Center
19. Imperial Hotel*
20. Dai-ichi Hotel
21. Asahi Seimei Bldg.
22. Isetan Department Store*
23. Mitsukoshi Department Store (Shinjuku)*
24. Tōyoko Department Store
25. Matsuzakaya Department Store (Ginza)
26. Matsuya Department Store (Ginza)
27. Takashimaya Department Store*
28. Shirokiya Department Store*
29. Hotel Yashima
30. Mitsukoshi Department Store*
31. Matsuzakaya Department Store (Ueno)*
32. Tōkyō Metropolitan Office
33. Meiji Seimei Bldg.
34. Transportation Museum
35. Nikō Grocery Store
36. British Embassy
37. U.S. Embassy
38. U.S.S.R. Embassy
39. Chinese Mission
40. Kōrakuen Stadium
41. Tōkyō University
42. Tōkyō Theater
43. Hotel Teito*
44. Hotel Tōkyō*
45. Matsuya Department Store (Asakusa)*
46. Nippon Theater
47. Ernie Pyle Theater
48. Nikkatsu International Bldg.
49. Supreme Court
50. Education Ministry*

Soga Fur Co. (furs): at Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku.

Watanabe Color Print Co. (color prints): at Ginza 8-chome, Chuo-ku.

Yoshitoku Co. (dolls): at Asakusa-bashi 1-chome, Taito-ku.

Export showrooms: Excellent samples of export goods from all parts of Japan are on display at the following places for traders to see:

Tokyo Foreign Trade Museum: 1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku.

Japan Foreign Trade Institute: Nihombashi Muromachi 2-chome, Chuo-ku.

Theaters: Imperial Theater (near Imperial Hotel), Kabukiza, Tokyo Gekijo, Shimbashi Embujo (all near Ginza Street), Yurakuza (Yurakucho), Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa), Ernie Pyle (Yurakucho), Meijiza (Hamacho), etc.

Places of Interest in Tokyo

MARUNOUCHI is in the middle of Tokyo Proper and forms the business center of the capital, having nearly a hundred Western-style buildings of up to nine stories.

IMPERIAL PALACE (250 acres) is not open to the public, but at its main entrance one can see Nijubashi (Double Bridge) across the moat surrounding the Palace and also the classical gates with white walls.

HIBIYA PARK, opposite the Imperial Hotel, is laid out partly in Japanese and partly in Western style. In autumn a grand chrysanthemum show is held in the park.

DIET BUILDING, near the Imperial Palace, which was completed in 1936, is a three-storied concrete structure with a massive central tower.

GINZA, the Broadway of Tokyo, has department stores, many kinds of souvenir stores, restaurants and movie-houses, all beautifully decorated. In the evening this street and all its environs are attractively lit with colored electric and neon lights, attracting a large number of strollers.

NIHOMBASHI, an extension of Ginza Street, is similarly attractive.

UENO PARK (210 acres), near Ueno Station, has the National Museum (88,000 exhibits), the Art Gallery, the Science Museum, the Ueno Library, the Toshogu Shrine,

Zoological Garden, and the monument of General Grant (which was erected in memory of his visit to Tokyo in 1879).

ASAKUSA, known as "the Coney Island of Tokyo," has a Kannon temple and many cinema-houses.

MEIJI SHRINE, dedicated to the Emperor Meiji, grandfather of the present Emperor, has an area of 175 acres which, except for the approaches, is covered with the trees which were mostly donated by the people all over the country when the shrine was built. In the precincts of the shrine there is a museum which contains a number of things used by the Emperor Meiji and his consort.

OUTER GARDEN OF MEIJI SHRINE, which is connected with the shrine by a broad street, has sports facilities for baseball, track and field events, swimming, *sumo* (Japanese wrestling), etc., and also the Memorial Picture Gallery, one of the pictures of which shows the Emperor Meiji conversing with General Grant from the U.S.A. when the latter visited Tokyo in 1879.

KORAKUEN STADIUM, near Suidobashi Station, is one of the biggest baseball stadiums in Japan, having accommodation for 39,000.

DIET LIBRARY, near Yotsuya Station, was formerly an Imperial Detached Palace, and has marble columns and a gorgeous painting on one of the ceilings.

YASUKUNI SHRINE on Kudan Hill is dedicated to those who lost their lives in wars.

TSUKIJI HONGANJI TEMPLE at Tsukiji has an outward appearance of an ancient Indian temple, but its indoor accommodations are all modern.

SHIBA PARK is noted for the Zojoji Temple and the Toshogu Shrine.

MUSEUMS. In addition to the above-mentioned museums, Tokyo has the following worth visiting:

The Museum of Transportation at Sudacho, Kanda; the Museum of Theater Arts in the compounds of Waseda University; the Folkcraft Museum at Komaba near Shibuya; the Okura Fine Art Museum near Toranomon, etc.

LANDSCAPE GARDENS: Korakuen Garden near Suidobashi Station; Hama Detached Palace Garden near Shimbashi Station; Kiyosumi Garden at Kiyosumi-cho; and

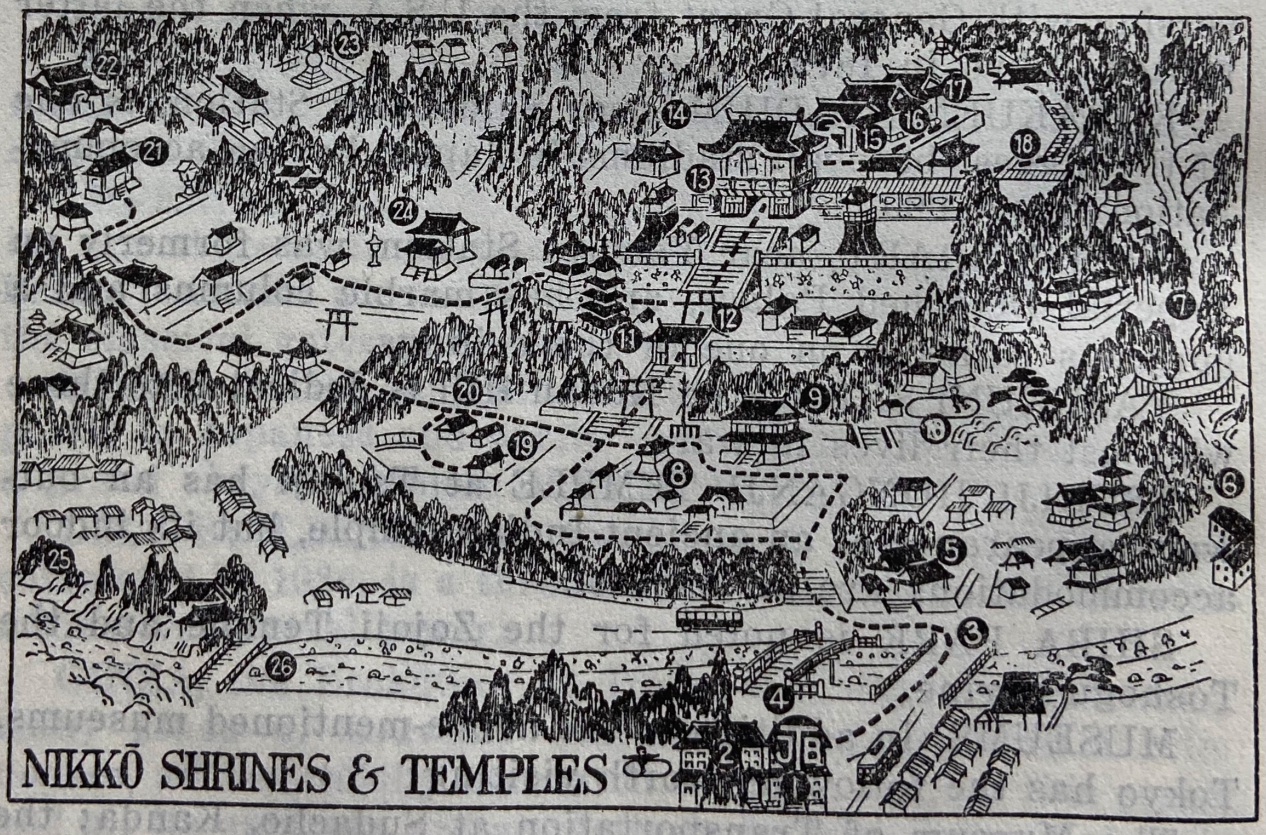
Rikugien Garden north of Tokyo University.

NIKKO

THE NIKKO NATIONAL PARK (area, 141,000 acres) owes its popularity to the gorgeous Toshogu Shrine in the town of Nikko, to Lake Chuzenji (alt., 4,200 ft.; 20 miles in circumference), to the Kegon waterfall (330 ft. high) near the lake, and to the Kinugawa hot springs.

Access to Nikko: (1) By train from Ueno Station, Tokyo, in about three and a half hours; (2) by private express electric train from Asakusa, Tokyo, in about three hours.

Hotels: Nikko Kanaya Hotel and Nikko Palace Hotel (both in the town of Nikko), Lakeside Hotel and Nikko Kanko Hotel (both on Lake Chuzenji), Kinugawa Onsen Hotel (at Kinugawa).



1. Nikko-Kanaya Hotel
2. Town Hall
3. Nikko Bridge
4. Sacred Bridge
5. Otabisho
6. Primary School
7. River Inari

Rinnoji Temple (8-9)

8. Abbot's Palace
9. Sambutsudo
10. Skate Rink

Toshogu Shrine (11-18)

11. Five-storied Pagoda
12. Niomon Gate & Sacred Storehouse
13. Yomeimon Gate
14. Sacred Palanquin House
15. Karamon Gate
16. Haiden (Oratory)
17. Honden (Holy of Holies)
18. Sakashitamon Gate
19. Palace Hotel
20. Treasure Museum

Iemitsu Mausoleum (21-23) (Daiyubyo)

21. Yashamon Gate
22. Honden
23. Tomb of Iemitsu
24. Futarasan Shrine
25. Gammangafuchi
26. River Daiya

Places of Interest in and around Nikko

SACRED BRIDGE, a vermilion-painted, cresent-moon-shaped bridge over the limpid stream of the Daiya, is the first object to be met on the way to the Toshogu Shrine.

TOSHOGU SHRINE was built in 1636. Its Yomeimon Gate, richly decorated, is so striking an object that it is popularly called the gate where one tarries all day long in admiring it. The white gate seen beyond the Yomeimon is gabled in the Chinese style and is called the Chinese Gate. The mortuary chapel and the tomb of Ieyasu are reached by a flight of 200 stone steps. The tomb is marked by a bronze stupa, 11 ft. high. The chief festival of the Toshogu is held annually on May 17 when a spectacular procession is held.

RINNOJI TEMPLE has its main hall called the Three Buddhas' Hall, built in 848, from the three large images of Buddha which it houses. This hall, over 112 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, is the largest wooden structure in Nikko.

LAKE CHUZENJI, accessible from Nikko by bus or partly by cable car—about 11 mi. from Nikko Station—is a summer resort. Lying at the foot of Mt. Nantai (8,197 ft.), the lake is good for boating and yachting.

KEGON WATERFALL is the outlet of Lake Chuzenji and is such a sheer descent that the wind and the air turn the water into lace-like drapery, which, with the rising mist, gives the fall a peculiarly phantasmal beauty. The basin of the fall measures 600 ft. in circumference and 66 ft. in depth.

NIKKO YUMOTO SPA, 7½ mi. from Lake Chuzenji (bus available), stands 5,088 ft. above sea level, and is surrounded by mountains on all sides except to the south, where it is open to Lake Yunoko. In winter the lake is an attraction to skaters, and the slopes of the mountains to skiers.

KINUGAWA SPA lies in very picturesque scenery on the River Kinu, easily accessible from Nikko. Nikko to Imaichi by rail (4 miles), thence 8½ miles by private electric train or motorcar to the spa.

OSHIMA ISLAND

To the south of Tokyo Bay is situated Oshima Island which is reached in eight hours and a half by steamship.

The main attraction of the island is *Mt. Mihara*, an active volcano, the crater of which may be approached without danger.

The manners and customs of the islanders are different from those of Tokyo. The native girls, called "anko," carry their burdens on their heads: even a bucket of water is balanced there when it is being carried about. Moreover, they have their hair done in a peculiar way and cover it with a white towel, and their *kimono* has small white figures scattered on a black background.

Because of its geographical situation in the south, the island enjoys a warm climate throughout the year, the average temperature in winter being 48.6 degrees in Fahrenheit. No wonder, therefore, that the camellia trees, which are abundant on the island, are in bloom in the period from December to March. From the camellia seeds is manufactured an excellent quality of oil good for hairdressing and cooking. The Oshima Kanko Hotel and many Japanese inns are all situated at scenic spots.

BOSO PENINSULA

The Boso Peninsula lying to the southeast of Tokyo across Tokyo Bay has many bathing resorts, fishing ports and ancient temples, all worth visiting. A railroad from Ryogoku, Tokyo, makes a circular trip around the peninsula. Below are given some of the famous places on the peninsula.

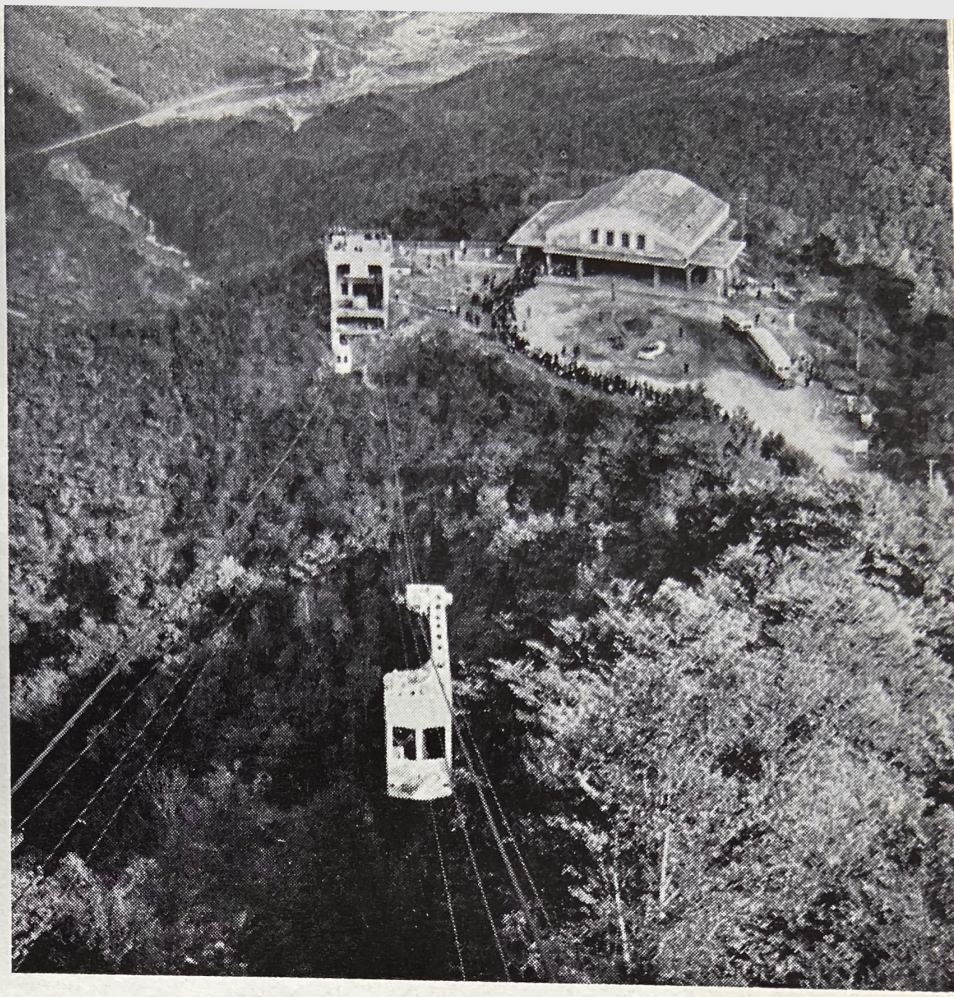
NARITA, about one hour by train from Ryogoku Station, Tokyo, has one of the most popular Buddhist temples named Narita Fudo, which has magnificent buildings and a beautiful landscape garden.

KATORI and KASHIMA SHRINES, 40 minutes by train to the east of Narita, are both in what is known as Suikyo (Water District) which is formed by the Tone River and Lake Kasumigaura.

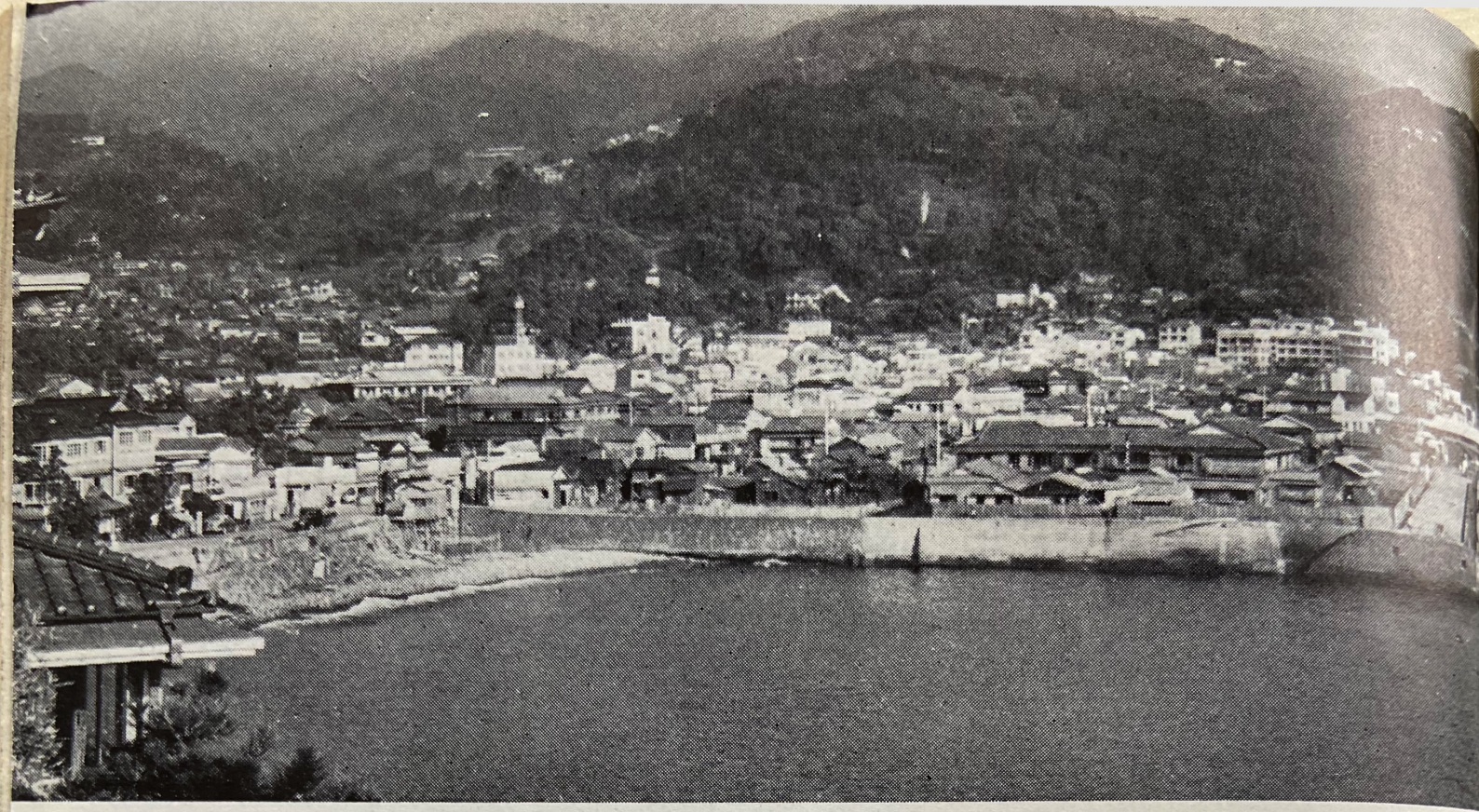
CHOSHI, about three hours by train from Ryogoku, Tokyo, is at the end of a promontory and is active with fishing boats and produces a large quantity of soy.

KATSUURA, about three hours by train from Ryogoku, Tokyo, is another fishing port on the Pacific side of the peninsula.

Spanning the valley by aerial cable in Nikko National Park.



The colorful, magnificent Yomeimon Gate at Nikko.



Atami Spa, popular seaside resort.

Palatial Fujiya Hotel at Hakone.

HAKONE

The Hakone district, the southern part of the *Fuji-Hakone National Park* (area, 177,319 acres), is noted for its mountain scenery, hot springs, invigorating air and places of historic interest.

Access: There are three routes from Tokyo: (1) by national railroad, via Odawara; (2) by private electric train starting from Shinjuku Station; and (3) by motor-road via Yokohama and Odawara.

Hotels: Fujiya Hotel (at Miyanoshita), Gora Hotel (at Gora), Hakone Hotel (on Lake Hakone), Sengoku Golf Club House (at Sengokuhara), and many Japanese-style or semi-Western hotels.

The center of the Hakone district is MIYANOSHITA, where the famed Fujiya Hotel enjoys an international reputation because of its excellent service, indoor hot-spring pools, and superior cuisine.

Other places of interest in the Hakone mountains include LAKE HAKONE (13 miles in circumference; 2,386 feet above sea level), especially noted for its reflection of Mt. Fuji; the Hakone Shrine; and a number of hot springs including Gora, Yumoto, and two "Jigoku" (literally "Hells") which present an owe-inspiring spectacle, shooting out sulphurous fumes or forming a bubbling mud pool.

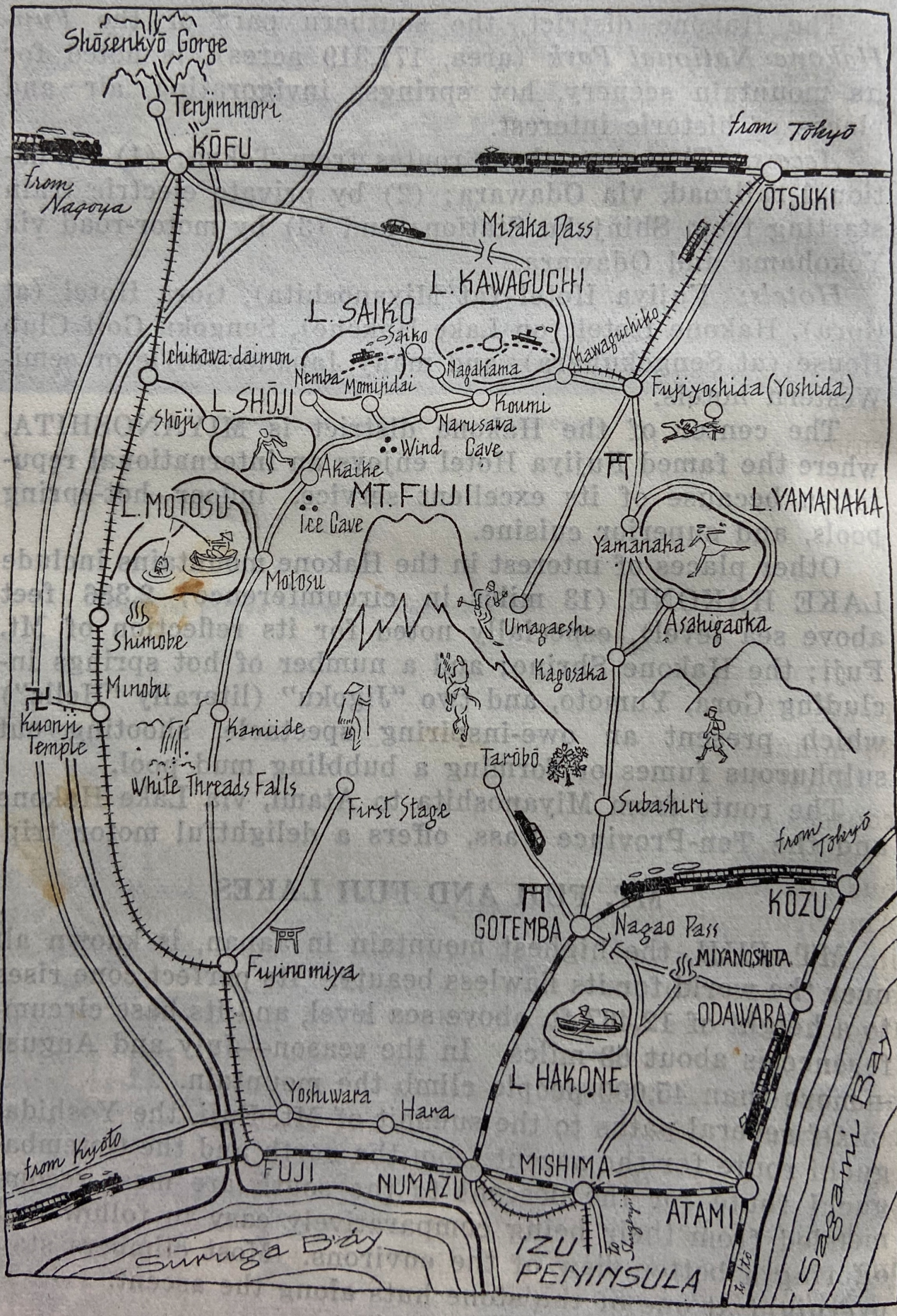
The route from Miyanoshita to Atami, via Lake Hakone and the Ten-Province Pass, offers a delightful motor trip.

MT. FUJI AND FUJI LAKES

MT. FUJI, the highest mountain in Japan, is known all over the world for its flawless beauty. Its perfect cone rises to a height of 12,467 ft. above sea level, and its base circumference is about 63 miles. In the season—July and August—more than 45,000 people climb the mountain.

Of several paths to the summit of Mt. Fuji, the Yoshida-guchi route for the ascent from the north and the Gotemba-guchi route for the descent to the south are most recommended from their being comparatively easy to follow and offering a better view of the environs. Most climbers stay overnight at one of the stone huts along the ascent.

MT. FUJI & FIVE LAKES



TOURING THE FIVE FUJI LAKES at the northern base of Mt. Fuji is extremely enjoyable, especially in summer when it is refreshingly cool there. Motorbuses are available.

Access: (1) By train from Shinjuku Station, Tokyo, to Lake Kawaguchi, via Otsuki, (2) by train from Tokyo Station to Odawara, thence by motorbus to Fuji-Yoshida, via Miyanoshita and Gotemba.

Hotels: Fuji New Grand Hotel and Yamanakako Hotel (on Lake Yamanaka), Fuji-View Hotel (on Lake Kawaguchi), Shoji Hotel (on Lake Shoji), and Japanese inns.

ATAMI

ATAMI (pop. 34,509), reached from Tokyo in about two hours by express, is a seaside hot-spring resort, which enjoys a mild climate throughout the year and offers a fine view of the sea and the small island of Hatsushima.

Hotels: Atami Hotel, Atami Kanko Hotel, Atami Sanno Hotel, Atami Golf Course Hotel, and many well-equipped Japanese inns.

Other Resorts on the Izu Peninsula

ITO, a hot-spring city on the eastern coast of the Izu Peninsula, is reached from Atami by train or bus in about 30 minutes.

KAWANA, six miles south-east of Ito, has two golf courses and the Kawana Hotel.

SHIMODA, reached from Ito in about three hours by bus, is the port-town where Townsend Harris, the first American consul-general, raised the American consular flag in Japan and lived for some time until November, 1857. A stone monument to his memory stands in the precincts of Gyokusenji Temple in the suburbs.

On the Izu peninsula there are many other hot springs and places of historical interest which are conveniently connected with each other by a network of motor roads.

FROM TOKYO TO NAGOYA

Besides the above-mentioned resorts, there are following places worth visiting between Tokyo and Nagoya:

NUMAZU (pop. 101,976), reached from Atami in less

IZU PENINSULA
Mt. Fuji
To Tōkyō
Miyanoshita
L. Hakone
To Tōkyō
Hakonemachi
To Nagoya, Kyōto
YUGAWARA
TEN PROVINCE PASS
Yugawara
MISHIMA
Kannami
TANNE TUNNEL
NUMAZU
IZUSAN
Suruga
Daiba
HATAKE
ATAMI
Sagami Bay
Shizuura
Bay
Cape Ōse
Nirayama
Ajiro
KONA
Nagaoka
EGAWA'S HOUSE
Enashi
REVERBERATORY
MITO
NAGAOKA
ŌHITO
To Ōshima
Heda
HOKKEZUKA
Ikkenya
SHUZENJI
ITŌ
Kotoi
SHUZENJI
Mt. Daruma
FUNABARA
DEGUCHI
L. Ippeki
TOI
YOSHINA
SAGASAWA
KAWANA GOLF LINKS
YOSHINA PASS
YUGASHIMA
JŌREN FALL
Mt. Amagi
L. Hatchō
AMAGI PASS
Tago
ATAKAWA
KATASE
Dōgashima
MATSUZAKI
YUGANO
Inatori
MINE
IMAINOHAMA
MITSUKURI
YATSU
RENDAIJI
KŌCHI
Mera
SHIMODA
Shirahama
To Ōshima & Tōkyō
SHIMOGAMO
Hino
Nagatsuro
Cape Irō

than half an hour by express, is a quiet seaside city at the head of Suruga Bay. Hotel: Shizuura Hotel.

SHIZUOKA (pop. 238,629), within a little less than an hour's ride by express to the west of Numazu, is one of the largest centers of green tea production in Japan. Hotel: Hotel Daitokan.

GAMAGORI, about two hours to the west of Shizuoka by express, faces a scenic bay and has the Western-style Gamagori Hotel, which is situated on a hill facing the bay.

NAGOYA AND ITS ENVIRONS

NAGOYA (pop. 1,030,635), five hours by limited express from Tokyo, is an important industrial city, and is well known for the production of ceramics, cloisonne, and other goods.

Hotels: Chuo Hotel, Daiichi Hotel, Hotel Tokiwa, Kanko Hotel Maruei, Nagoya Hotel, Nagoya Kanko Hotel, Nagoya Park Lodge, and Japanese inns.

Other Resorts near Nagoya

ISE-SHIMA NATIONAL PARK (area, 128,586 acres), which is reached from Nagoya by rail in about two and a half hours, is known for the Mikimoto pearl farms on Ago Bay, as well as for its beautiful beach scenery.

Hotel: Shima Kanko Hotel at Kashikojima.

UJI-YAMADA at the entrance of the Ise-Shima National Park is known for its two great shrines which are among the oldest in Japan.

GIFU, between Nagoya and Kyoto, is situated along the River Nagara where the classical Cormorant Fishing is conducted every moonless night throughout the summer.

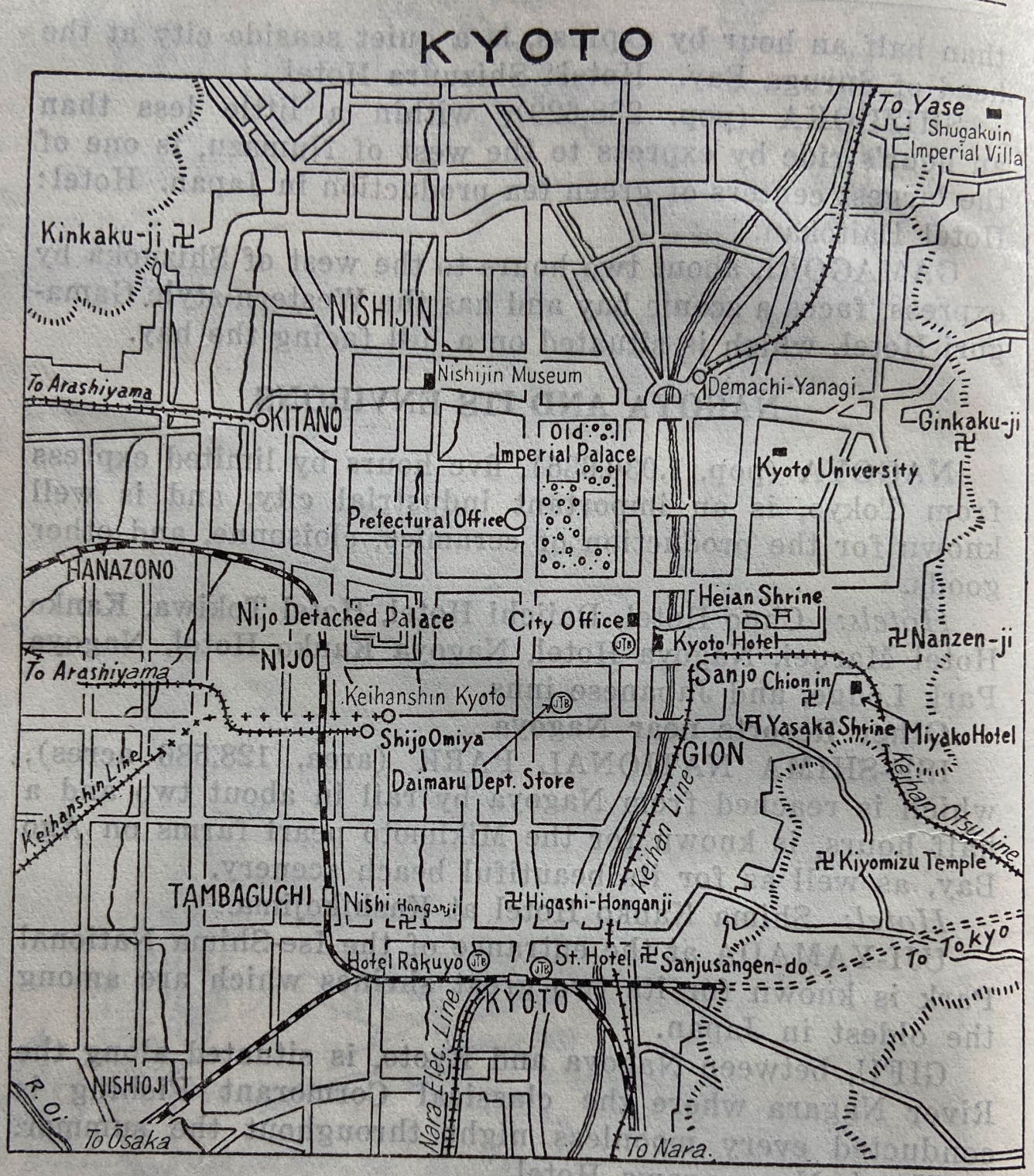
Hotel: Nagaragawa Hotel.

KYOTO AND ITS ENVIRONS

KYOTO

Kyoto (pop. 1,101,854), seven hours and 23 minutes by limited express from Tokyo, is a classic city rich in historic association and legendary lore, representing the civilization of Old Japan in art, religion and literature.

Hotels: Hotel Rakuyo (at Shichijo), Kyoto Hotel (at



Oike, Kawaramachi-dori), Kyoto Station Hotel, Miyako Hotel (at Kacho-machi, Awataguchi).

Places of Interest in Kyoto

TEMPLES AND SHRINES. Kyoto has about 3,000 Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, of which the following are most worth visiting:

HEIAN SHRINE, originally built in 794, is brightly colored and has a beautiful garden with a pond, cherry-trees, azaleas and irises.

Fair teapickers at work in Shizuoka.

The birth of a pearl necklace.

The Old Imperial Palace at Kyoto.

House-cleaning Nara's huge Buddha.

HIGASHI AND NISHI HONGANJI TEMPLES have magnificent buildings and are visited by Buddhists throughout the year.

GINKAKUJI (SILVER PAVILION), which dates from the 15th century, has a 4½-mat ceremonial tearoom and an artistic landscape garden.

KINKAKUJI TEMPLE also has a landscape garden. The Gold Pavilion in its compounds was burned to ashes in 1950.

SANJU-SANGEN-DO HALL houses 1,001 statues of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy.

KIYOMIZU TEMPLE stands on a cliff, with a wooden platform in front, where a panoramic view of the city can be had.

NANZENJI TEMPLE, the headquarters of the Rinzai sect of Zen Buddhism, has landscape gardens and a valuable collection of paintings and other art objects.

CHION-IN TEMPLE dating from 1639 has furnishings, decorations and Japan's largest bell, all of great interest.

YASAKA SHRINE (Gion Shrine) has bronze lanterns of various shapes and sizes.

ANCIENT PALACES & VILLAS. Historically, Kyoto was the seat of the Imperial Palace for more than a thousand years, from 794 A.D. to 1868, when the capital was moved to Tokyo.

OLD IMPERIAL PALACE (GOSHO), the present location of which dates from 1336, is the place where many Emperors resided up to the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

NIJO DETACHED PALACE, or Nijo Castle, originally belonged to the Tokugawa *Shoguns*, and the grandeur of its decoration and embellishment is in striking contrast to the simplicity of the above-mentioned Imperial Palace.

KATSURA IMPERIAL VILLA which was erected in the last decade of the 16th century by order of Hideyoshi, is celebrated for its classical garden, designed by the master, Enshu Kobori

SHUGAKUIN IMPERIAL VILLA consists of three villas set in charming gardens which constitute the best examples of landscape art in Kyoto. It was built in 1629 as a retreat for the Emperor Gomizuno-o.

LANDSCAPE GARDENS: Kyoto has more typical land-

scape gardens than any other place in Japan. They are mostly situated in the compounds of the temples and palaces. They are all quite different from ordinary gardens, being laid out in ancient times in accordance with the art of Japanese landscape gardening.

The gardens of this type are small but very artistic reproductions of natural beauty. They are not gay or showy, but have a simple, subdued beauty representing Oriental philosophy.

MUSEUMS. Besides the treasure-halls attached to the temples and shrines, the Municipal Museum of Ancient Arts is worth visiting.

THE MAUSOLEA of the Emperor Meiji and his consort are situated at Momoyama in the southern part of Kyoto.

Shopping. As Kyoto is one of the most noted centers of fine arts, there are many souvenir stores in the city, where silk *kimono* and dolls, ceramics, lacquer ware and other artistic products are on sale.

The following stores are the members of the Japan Souvenir Association:

Amita Damascene Mfg. Co. (damascene): at Marutamachi-dori, Kawara-machi Nishi.

"Brocade" S. Nishimura (silk goods): at Furumonzen, Higashiyama-ku.

Inaba Cloisonne Co. (cloisonne): at Sanjo Shirakawabashi Nishi.

Kōmai Shoten (pearls): at Shimmonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku.

Koshida Satsumaya (ceramics): at Furumonzen, Higashiyama-ku.

Kotobuki Pottery Mfg. Co. (ceramics): at Shimmonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku.

H. Nishimura Lacquer Factory (lacquer ware): at Okazaki Saishoji-machi, Sakyo-ku.

"Purse Maker" Yamamoto (silk bags): at Furumonzen, Higashiyama-ku.

Uchida Woodblock Printer (color prints): at Takeyamachi, Takakura Higashi.

Yamanaka & Co. (art objects): at Sanjobo-cho, Awataguchi.

K. Yokoyama & Co. (curios, silk goods & brocade): at Nawate Shimbashi-agaru, Higashiyama-ku.

Festivals and Geisha Dances

April 1-30: *Miyako Odori* (Geisha Dance) at the Minamiza Theater, Shijo-Ohashi.

April 15: Annual Festival of the Heian Shrine.

April 15-May 15: *Kamogawa Odori* (Geisha Dance) at the Kaburenjo Theater, Ponto-cho.

May 14: *Shuyu-sai* (Classical Boating Festival) on the Oi River.

May 15: *Aoi Matsuri* (Hollyhock Festival) in honor of the Kamigamo and Shimogamo Shrines.

July 17-24: Gion Festival in honor of the Yasaka Shrine.

October 22: *Jidai Matsuri* Festival at the Heian Shrine.

Side Trips from Kyoto

ARASHIYAMA, at the foot of which runs the River Oi, is reached by electric car from Kyoto in 20 minutes and famed for its excellent scenery. The beauty of the spot lies in the varied vegetation of the hillside facing the river, large pine trees being interspersed with innumerable cherry and maple trees, which in their respective seasons make the place exquisitely beautiful.

THE HOZU RAPIDS (upper reaches of the River Oi) lie between Kameoka and Arashiyama, 7.5 mi., the river winding through gorges and narrow valleys between two ranges of hills. The shooting of the rapids (1½ hrs.) is very enjoyable in spring when the cherry trees are in blossom, but perhaps summer or autumn is the best time to make the descent. Train or motorcar is available to Kameoka, then a few minutes' walk to the river.

MT. HIEI (alt. 2,782 ft.), to the northeast of Kyoto, is best ascended by taking the train from Demachi-yanagi to Yase at the foot of the mountain, then by cable car up to Shimeiga-dake, the highest peak of the mountain. Among the groves of *hinoki* (Japanese cypress) trees is situated the historic group of temples known as Enryakuji. There is a magnificent view of the city, Lake Biwa, and the adjacent country. The descent may be made by another cable line to Sakamoto on the lake and return to Kyoto by electric car via Otsu—offering an interesting one-day trip.

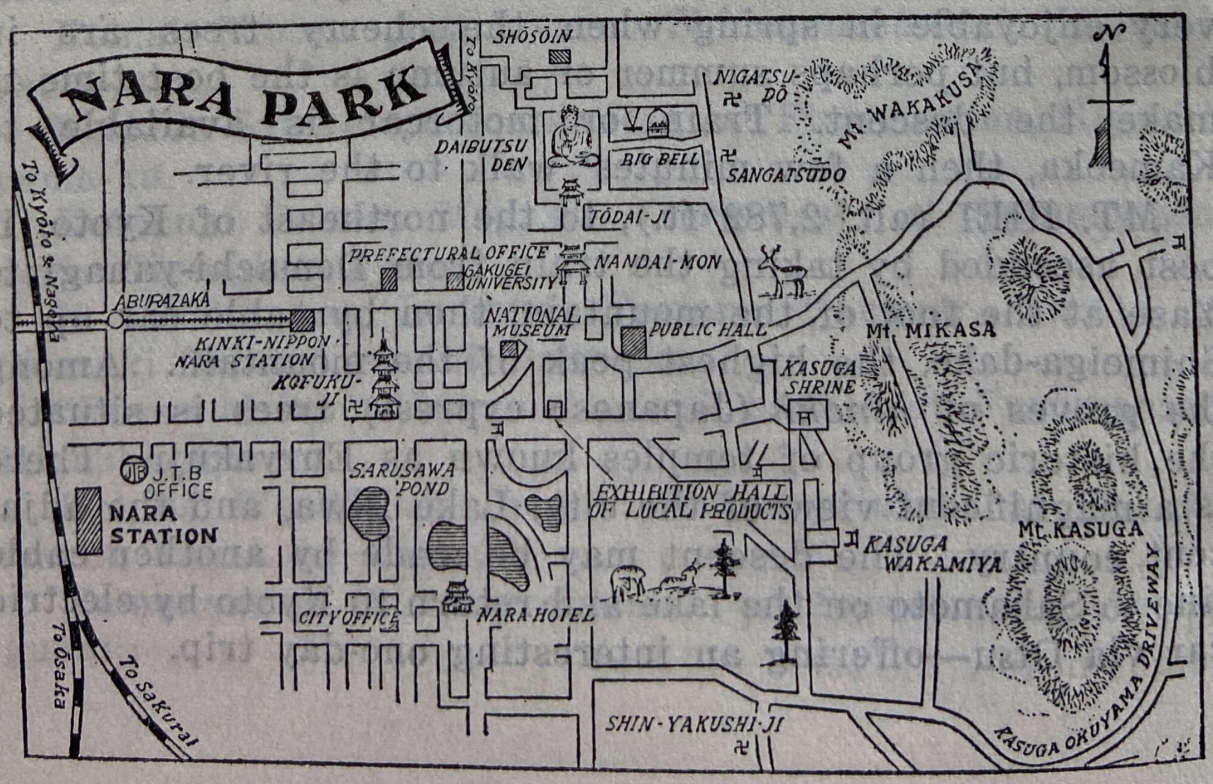
LAKE BIWA, the largest of the Japanese fresh-water lakes, has a circumference of 146 miles, and is nearly equal in size to the Lake of Geneva. Otsu on the lake shore is reached by motor car or tram from Kyoto, thence steamers start for the round of Chikubu-shima and other islands on the lake or the "Eight Noted Sights" along the shores. A lakeside resort at Otsu has a home-like hotel called Biwako Hotel.

TAKAO, MAKINO-O and TOGANO-O, at the foot of Atagoyama in the northwestern outskirts of Kyoto, are noted for their maples in autumn.

UJI, where the choicest green tea grows, is a good spot for an excursion by motorcar from Kyoto. The "Phoenix Hall" of the Byodoin Temple stands on the Uji River as an example of the best religious architecture in the 9th century.

NARA

Nara (pop. 77,866), the ancient capital of Japan during seven reigns (645-794 A.D.), is the cradle of Japan's arts, crafts, literature, and industries. At the height of its glory, Nara covered a much more extensive area, with its magnificent palaces, temples and mansions. Fires have destroyed many of these buildings and time has ravaged the remainder, but some of them still remain almost as they were originally built.



Access: (1) From Kyoto by National Railways, one hour and 20 minutes; (2) from Kyoto by private electric train, about one hour; (3) from Osaka (Minatomachi) by semi-express, a little less than an hour; (4) from Osaka (Uehommachi) by private electric train, a little less than an hour.

Hotels: Nara Hotel and Japanese inns.

Shopping: In Nara, as in other tourist resorts, there are many souvenir stores, of which Hakuroku-en is a member of the Japan Souvenir Association and deals in wood-carvings.

Places of Interest in and around Nara.

NARA PARK, the largest in Japan (about 1,250 acres in area) and richest in classical memories, is a natural woodland park in which roam many tame deer. Besides the time-honored temples and shrines, it also contains a national museum with its collection of wooden sculptures, engraved gems, exquisite paintings and other art objects of the Nara period (645-794).

Every year, about the middle of October, the horns of the deer are cut, and the occasion is a kind of festival very popular among the countryfolk.

SARUSAWA POND is outside the main entrance to the park.

KOFUKUJI, north of the pond, is conspicuous for its graceful five-storied pagoda. The present structures were built in the Kamakura period (1185-1336). The temple contains some remarkably well-carved statues.

KASUGA SHRINE, founded in 768 A.D., is painted bright red and hung with numerous bronze lanterns, which are lighted on the night of Setsubun. Its annual festival is on March 13.

KASUGA WAKAMIYA is a small shrine where the *kagura* or sacred dance is performed by shrine maidens. Its annual festival is on December 17.

TODAIJI (Great Eastern Temple) is noted for its big bell and Daibutsu. The Big Bell, cast in 752, stands 13 ft. 5 ins. high, 10 ins. thick at the rim, 27 ft. in circumference, and weighs about 48 tons. It is the second largest bell in Japan. The Daibutsu, or Great Buddha, the largest in Japan, measures 53.5 ft. high (face 16 ft. by 9.5 ft.) and weighs nearly 500 tons. The two gigantic Nio (Deva Kings)

flanking the great gateway are regarded as the best existing examples of the sculpture of the 12th century.

SANGATSUDO (Third Month Hall), the oldest of the Todaiji group (dating back to the 8th century) is celebrated for its excellent wood sculptures. Beyond, on the terrace reached by stone steps, is the NIGATSUDO (Second Month Hall), famous for its small copper image of the Eleven-headed Kannon.

SHIN-YAKUSHI-JI TEMPLE, situated along the Kasuga-yama driveway, and constructed in 747, has the main hall which is highly prized because of its being one of the few Tempyo (8th century) structures now extant. In the hall a figure of Yakushi Buddha carved in wood stands surrounded by the images of the Twelve Divine Generals.

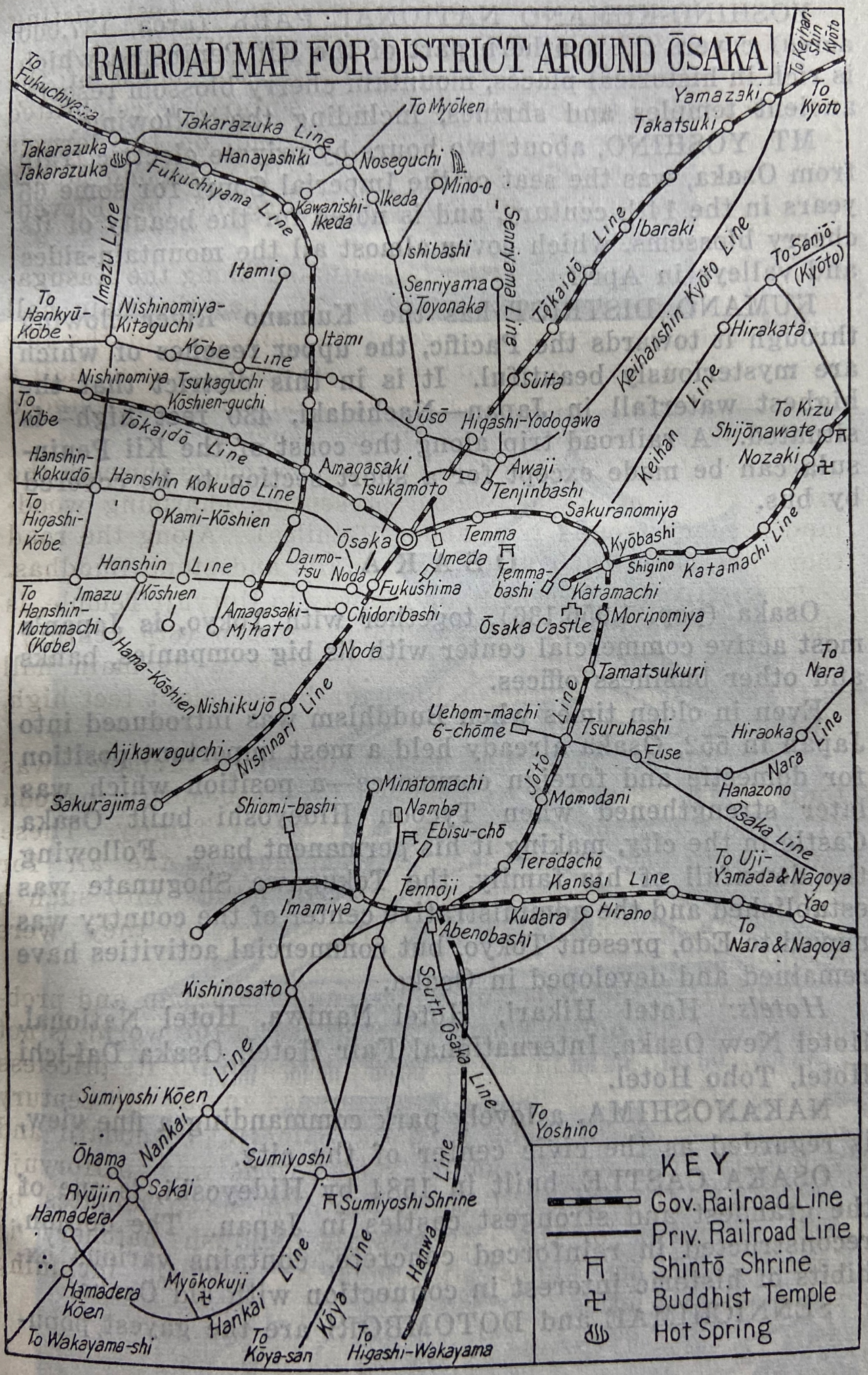
KASUGA OKUYAMA DRIVEWAY meanders through the virgin forest of Kasuga-yama, presenting charming woodland scenery (round trip, about 10 miles). Along the road there are beautiful rivulets, waterfalls and stone Buddhas.

TOSHODAIJI TEMPLE, on the way to Horyuji Temple, is the most valuable of the surviving Tempyo (8th century) structures. The chief object of worship in its main hall is the dry-lacquer statue of Rushana-Butsu, eight feet high, sitting on a pedestal.

YAKUSHIJI TEMPLE, near Toshodaiji Temple, was founded in 680 and is well known for its beautiful pagoda (115 feet) and bronze images of Yakushi Trinity. These latter were originally gilded, but exposure to the air for centuries has transformed the alloy of bronze into such a glossy black color that they appear as if they were lacquered.

HORYUJI, the oldest existing temple in Japan and probably one of the oldest wooden structures in the world, is not only interesting for its architecture but also for its priceless objects of art. The temple was founded in the 6th century by Prince Shotoku. The Hokkeji, Saidaiji, Toshodaiji and Yakushiji are ancient temples seen on the way to Horyuji.

KORIYAMA, reached from Nara in seven minutes by train, is noted for the largest-scale goldfish hatchery in Japan which has almost all kinds of goldfish, including some rare varieties.


RAILROAD MAP FOR DISTRICT AROUND ŌSAKA
To Fukuchiyama
Takarazuka Line
To Myōken
Takarazuka
Takarazuka
Hanayashiki
Noseguchi
Mino-o
Fukuchiyama Line
Kawanishi-Ikeda
Ikeda
Imazu Line
Senriyama Line
Ishibashi
Itami
Senriyama
Toyonaka
To Hankyū-Kōbe
Nishinomiya-Kitaguchi
Itami
Kōbe Line
Nishinomiya
Tsukaguchi
Kōshien-guchi
To Kōbe
Tōkaidō Line
Jūsō
Higashi-Yodogawa
Suita
Hanshin-Kokudō
Hanshin Kokudō Line
Amagasaki
Tsukamoto
Awaji
Tenjinbashi
To Higashi-Kōbe
Kami-Kōshien
Ōsaka
Temma
Umeda
Sakuranomiya
Kyōbashi
Hanshin Line
Daimotsu
Noda
Fukushima
Temma-bashi
Shigino
Katamachi Line
To Hanshin-Motomachi (Kōbe)
Imazu
Kōshien
Amagasaki-Minato
Chidoribashi
Katamachi
Ōsaka Castle
Morinomiya
Hama-Kōshien
Noda
Tamatsukuri
To Nara
Nishikujō
Nishinari Line
Uehom-machi 6-chōme
Tsuruhashi
Hiraoka
Ajikawaguchi
Fuse
Nara Line
Nara
Hanazono
Minatomachi
Jōtō Line
Sakurajima
Shiomi-bashi
Namba
Momodani
Ōsaka Line
Ebisu-chō
Teradachō
To Uji-Yamada & Nagoya
Tennōji
Kansai Line
Imamiya
Kudara
Hirano
Yao
Abenobashi
To Nara & Nagoya
Kishinosato
South Ōsaka Line
Sumiyoshi Kōen
Nankai Line
To Yoshino
Ōhama
Sumiyoshi
Sumiyoshi Shrine
Ryūjin
Sakai
Hanwa Line
Hamadera
Myōkokuji
Hamadera Kōen
Hankai Line
Kōya Line
To Wakayama-shi
To Kōya-san
To Higashi-Wakayama
To Keihan Shin Kyōto
Yamazaki
To Kyōto
Takatsuki
Ibaraki
Tōkaidō Line
Keihanshin Kyōto Line
To Sanjō (Kyōto)
Hirakata
Keihan Line
To Kizu
Shijōnawate
Nozaki
KEY
Gov. Railroad Line
Priv. Railroad Line
Shintō Shrine
Buddhist Temple
Hot Spring

YOSHINO-KUMANO NATIONAL PARK (area, 137,000 acres) covers the southern part of the Kii Peninsula which is rich in historical places, mountain cherry blossom resorts, ancient temples and shrines, including the following:

MT. YOSHINO, about two hours by private electric train from Osaka, was the seat of the Imperial Court for some 66 years in the 14th century, and is noted for the beauty of its cherry blossoms, which cover almost all the mountain-sides and valleys in April.

KUMANO DISTRICT has the Kumano River flowing through it towards the Pacific, the upper reaches of which are mysteriously beautiful. It is in this district that the highest waterfall in Japan—Nachidaki, 430 feet high—is situated. A railroad trip along the coast of the Kii Peninsula can be made except for a short section to be covered by bus.

OSAKA

Osaka (pop. 1,956,136), together with Tokyo, is Japan's most active commercial center with its big companies, banks and other business offices.

Even in olden times when Buddhism was introduced into Japan in 552, Osaka already held a most important position for domestic and foreign commerce—a position which was later strengthened when Tycoon Hideyoshi built Osaka Castle in the city, making it his permanent base. Following the downfall of his family, the Tokugawa Shogunate was established and the administrative center of the country was moved to Edo, present Tokyo, but commercial activities have remained and developed in Osaka.

Hotels: Hotel Hikari, Hotel Naniwa, Hotel National, Hotel New Osaka, International Fair Hotel, Osaka Dai-ichi Hotel, Toho Hotel.

NAKANOSHIMA, a lovely park commanding a fine view, is regarded as the civic center of the city.

OSAKA CASTLE, built in 1584 by Hideyoshi, is one of the grandest and strongest castles in Japan. The donjon, reconstructed in reinforced concrete, contains various exhibits of historic interest in connection with old Osaka.

SENNICHIMAE and DOTOMBORI are the gayest popu-

Steaming into Kobe's harbor.

Sightseers visit ancient Osaka Castle.

The Suspension Bridge at Kamikochi.

When it's springtime in the Japan Alps

lar resorts of Osaka, packed with theaters, picture-halls, restaurants, etc.

SHINSAIBASHI is the best street for shopping.

BUNRAKU-ZA THEATER is the only puppet-play theater in Japan.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE MUSEUM contains the Hall of Electricity, Demonstration Hall, Planetarium, etc.

SUMIYOSHI SHRINE, a popular shrine of ancient foundation, is situated at the southern extremity of the city. The peculiar arched bridge in the shrine enclosure and Sumiyoshi Park, adjoining the shrine, are worth visiting.

Excursions from Osaka

TAKARAZUKA, the best pleasure resort in the vicinity of Osaka, is reached from Osaka (Umeda Station) by private electric train in 46 minutes, and renowned as a hot-spring resort. The great attraction of Takarazuka is the Recreation and Opera House, containing three big theaters, where operatic performances are given by girl players every day. The Takarazuka Hotel has good accommodations for a week-end, and for amusements there is the Takarazuka Kaikan, the largest dance hall in Japan.

GOLF COURSES: Ibaraki (18 holes), mins. by motor-car from Ibaraki Station on the Tokaido Line; Takarazuka (18 holes) about one mile from Takarazuka Hotel.

BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS GROUNDS: Around Osaka there are many excellent sports grounds, easily reached by different lines. Among them are the Koshien Stadium (accommodating 100,000 spectators) on the Hanshin Electric Railway, and the Nishinomiya Stadium (accommodating 55,000) on the Keihanshin Kyuko Electric Railway.

WAKAYAMA (pop. 191,337), about one hour from Osaka by private electric train, was the castle town of a feudal lord.

SHIRAHAMA and YUSAKI SPAS, 2½ hrs. from Wakayama by rail, are situated picturesquely on a scenic bay.

WAKANOURA and SHIN (NEW) WAKANOURA are fashionable seaside resorts. Kimiidera Temple, dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is noted for its perfect view of Wakanoura.

MT. KOYA (alt. 2,832 ft.) reached from Osaka (Namba Station) by private electric train in about two and a half hours, is celebrated for the great monastery, founded in 916 A.D. by the renowned Shingon Buddhist saint, Kobo-Daishi. Though fires have often ravaged the monastery, there are still about 30 temples remaining with many treasures and monuments. The holy place is visited yearly by about a million pilgrims.

KOBE

Kobe (pop. 804,773), eight hours and 40 minutes from Tokyo (by limited express from Tokyo to Osaka), and one hour and a half from Kyoto by ordinary express, is one of the largest and oldest ports in Japan, offering facilities to ocean-going and coastal ships. About midway between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, the port city is frequently served by national railway trains and private suburban electric trains.

Hotels in and around Kobe: Fuji Hotel (at Yamamoto-dori, Kobe), Kokusai Hotel (at Ashiya), Koshien Hotel (at Naruo), Maiko Villa (at Maiko), Oriental Hotel (at Kaigan-dori, Kobe), Pine-crest Hotel (at Nishinomiya), Rokkosan Hotel (on Mt. Rokko), Takarazuka Hotel (at Takarazuka).

Places of Interest in and around Kobe

MOTOMACHI STREET is the best place for shopping.

NUNOBIKI WATERFALLS are on a thickly-wooded hill and are a favorite objective of people's outings.

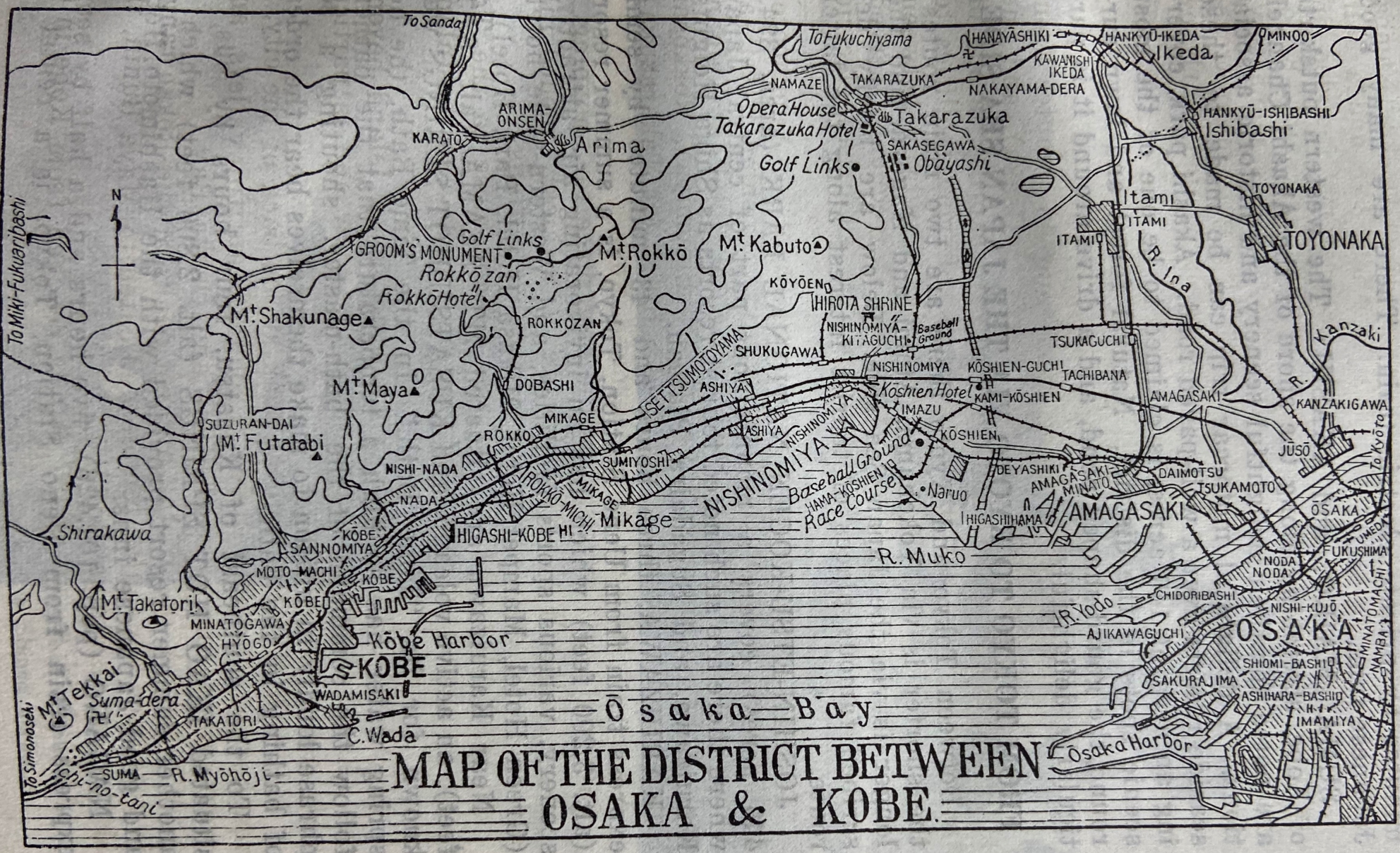
SUWAYAMA PARK, on the hillside close to the Tor Road, commands a charming view of the city and the Inland Sea.

SUMANO-URA PARK, overlooking Awaji Island beyond the Akashi Channel, commands a fine view and is particularly good for bathing.

MT. ROKKO, the highest peak at the back of the city, is reached by one-hour drive through beautiful valleys, and commands a fine view of Kobe and Osaka Bay.

MT. MAYA, one of the highest peaks of the Rokko range, is noted for a popular temple dedicated to Maya Bunin, the Mother of Gautama Buddha.

ARIMA SPA (alt. 1,197 ft.) is reached from Kobe in 50


To Sanda
To Fukuchiyama
HANAYASHIKI
HANKYŪ-IKEDA
Ikeda
MINOO
KAWANISHI IKEDA
NAKAYAMA-DERA
TAKARAZUKA
NAMAZE
Opera House
Takarazuka Hotel
Takarazuka
HANKYŪ-ISHIBASHI
Ishibashi
ARIMA-ONSEN
KARATO
Arima
SAKASEGAWA
Obayashi
Golf Links
TOYONAKA
Itami
ITAMI
R. Ina
To Miki-Fukuaribashi
GROOM'S MONUMENT
Golf Links
Mt. Rokkō
Mt. Kabuto
Rokkōzan
Rokkō Hotel
KŌYŌEN
HIROTA SHRINE
Mt. Shakunage
ROKKOZAN
NISHINOMIYA-KITAGUCHI
Baseball Ground
TSUKAGUCHI
SHUKUGAWA
NISHINOMIYA
KŌSHIEN-GUCHI
TACHIBANA
Kanzaki R.
Mt. Maya
DOBASHI
SETTSUMOTOYAMA
ASHIYA
Koshien Hotel
KAMI-KŌSHIEN
IMAZU
AMAGASAKI
KANZAKIGAWA
SUZURAN-DAI
Mt. Futatabi
MIKAGE
ROKKO
NISHINOMIYA
KŌSHIEN
To Kyōto
JŪSŌ
NISHI-NADA
SUMIYOSHI
Baseball Ground
DEYASHIKI
AMAGASAKI MINATO
DAIMOTSU
TSUKAMOTO
NADA
ROKKŌ-MICHI
HAMA-KŌSHIEN Race Course
Naruo
HIGASHIHAMA
Shirakawa
KŌBE
SANNOMIYA
HIGASHI-KŌBE
Mikage
ŌSAKA
UMEDA
MOTO-MACHI
KŌBE
R. Muko
FUKUSHIMA
NODA
NODA
Mt. Takatori
MINATOGAWA
HYŌGO
Kōbe Harbor
KŌBE
R. Yodo
CHIDORIBASHI
NISHI-KUJŌ
AJIKAWAGUCHI
OSAKA
MINATOMACHI
NAMBA
Mt. Tekkai
Suma-dera
WADAMISAKI
SHIOMI-BASHI
SAKURAJIMA
ASHIHARA-BASHI
IMAMIYA
TAKATORI
Ōsaka Bay
C. Wada
To Simonoseki
Ōsaka Harbor
SUMA
R. Myōhōji
Ichi-no-tani
MAP OF THE DISTRICT BETWEEN
OSAKA & KOBE.

minutes by private electric train. There are many good Japanese inns.

SUMA, MAIKO, and AKASHI: The western outskirts of Kobe, stretching along the shore of the Akashi Channel, are noted for their delightful scenery and historic associations. A delightful motorcar trip can be made to these seaside resorts over a well-paved road. Akashi park, covering an area of 146 acres, is claimed to be one of the most scenic spots in the district. Natural forest and lawn surround the gourd-shaped pond, and a drive around it is particularly delightful.

FROM TOKYO TO KYOTO VIA THE JAPAN SEA SIDE

Between Tokyo and Kyoto there are two main routes: the shorter is via Yokohama, Atami and Nagoya, and the longer is via the Japan Sea side. Below are briefly described famous places of tourist interest along the latter route.

JOSHIN-ETSU-KOGEN NATIONAL PARK (area, 394,449 acres) covers a mountainous part of central Japan where there are such noted tourist resorts as Shiga Heights, Karuizawa, and Sugadaira Plateau.

KARUIZAWA, three hours and 43 minutes by semi-express train from Ueno Station, Tokyo, is a summer resort (alt. 3,200 feet) which has an invigorating air, attractive scenery, various sports facilities, and Western-style hotels (Green Hotel, Mampei Hotel, Mikasa Hotel, Park Hotel).

Near Karuizawa are situated MT. ASAMA (alt. 8,334 feet), an active volcano, and KUSATSU HOT SPRINGS well known for its "Time Bath." In the Time Bath, the hot spring water has so high a temperature that the bathers follow the command of the bath-master, shouting a set phrase loudly in unison to make themselves bear the ordeal of bathing in the bath.

To the southeast of Kusatsu, four hours by bus, is situated IKAO HOT SPRINGS (alt. 2,800 feet) which is another summer resort provided with the Hashimoto Hotel and good Japanese inns.

NAGANO (pop. 101,426), five hours and a half by semi-express train from Ueno Station, Tokyo, is a center of

Performing the *gagaku*, ancient court dance.

The straw rope symbol of purity in a Shinto shrine.

Fair *Bon* dancers sway in unison.

Ritsurin Park in Takamatsu, a lovely Japanese garden.

culture in the mountainous part of central Japan, and is noted for the Zenkoji Temple, one of the largest and oldest Buddhist temples in the country.

In the environs of Nagano there are the following three famous tourist resorts:

SHIGA HEIGHTS, about one and a half hours from Nagano, attracts holiday-makers throughout the year, for this place is cool in summer, and in winter it turns into a paradise for skiers. Hotel Shiga Heights, Kambayashi Hotel and Japanese inns are available there and in the nearby hotsprings.

JAPAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK (area, 419,514 acres) has about forty mountains more than 8,000 feet high. The center of the park is KAMIKOCHI HOT SPRINGS, a summer resort at an altitude of about 5,000 feet above sea level, which is reached in two hours and a half from Matsumoto Station, accessible from Shinjuku Station, Tokyo, in five hours and a half. The Kamikochi Imperial Hotel and Japanese inns are found along the limpid stream of Azusa at Kamikochi.

LAKE NOJIRI (10.5 miles in circumference), about one hour from Nagano, nestles among the mountains and appeals to people who like unsophisticated resorts. Nojiriko Hotel.

AKAKURA HOT SPRINGS, about one and a half hours from Nagano, is situated on the slope of Mt. Myoko, and is worth visiting for summering, skiing, or for merely relaxing from busy city life. Akakura Kanko Hotel and Japanese inns are available at the scenic spots.

TOYAMA (pop. 154,484), one of the largest cities along the Japan Sea, is reached from Ueno Station, Tokyo, in about nine and a half hours by semi-express via Nagano and Naoetsu. It has long been, and still is, noted for its production of patent medicines.

KANAZAWA (pop. 252,017), about one and a half hours by train to the west of Toyama, owes its popularity to the beautiful Kenroku Park and to its products such as ceramics and lacquer ware.

Among the mountains near Kanazawa there are Yamanaka, Yamashiro and other famous hot springs with excellent Japanese inns.

SEA AND LAND ROUTE FROM ŌSAKA TO NAGASAKI

EIHEIJI TEMPLE, one hour and 20 minutes by private electric train from Kanatsu Station between Kanazawa and Fukui, is one of the largest Buddhist temples in Japan, having many magnificent buildings, one of which has sleeping accommodations for more than a thousand pilgrims.

FUKUI (pop. 100,691) is a traditional center of silk and rayon weaving industry.

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK AND ITS ENVIRONS

THE INLAND SEA (Seto Naikai) is a winding stretch of water, 230 miles long from Awaji Island on the east to Shimonoseki on the west. Glimpses from the train give little idea of the romantic beauty of this waterway, which can best be seen by making a trip through it by steamer. The Osaka-Beppu steamship route, via Kobe and Takamatsu, is highly recommended for the full enjoyment of the picturesque views of the Sea. The most scenic part of the Sea, including Shodoshima Island, is known as Inland Sea National Park.

The principal cities on the northern coast of the Inland Sea between Kobe and Shimonoseki are Okayama and Hiroshima.

OKAYAMA (pop. 162,904; two hours and 50 minutes by express to the west of Kobe) has one of the best parks in Japan, known as Korakuen, and the Field Station of the Japan Institute belonging to the University of Michigan, U.S.A.

HIROSHIMA (pop. 285,712; about three hours and a half by express to the west of Okayama), which was completely destroyed by an atomic bomb on August 6, 1945, has since been busy rehabilitating, and moreover, pushing its Peace City Construction project on a large scale.

In the center of the atomic explosion stands the Peace Tower, warning all human beings not to ignore the lesson of Hiroshima. A small museum nearby has photos and relics of the explosion.

On Hijiyama hill on the northeast of the city is the Atomic Bomb Casualties Comission conducting researches relating to physical effects of the atomic explosion on the people who were in the city at the moment of the explosion.

MIYAJIMA (Shrine Island), one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," which is reached from Hiroshima in less than an hour by train and ferry (Miyajima-guchi Station to the island), is about 19 miles in circumference, and is noted for its Itsukushima Shrine. Japanese inns are available on the island.

The Shrine consists of the Main Shrine and several subsidiary shrines, all connected by broad corridors or galleries, which stretch over the sea on both sides of the shrine, so that when the tide is coming in, the shrine looks as if it were floating on the water. There are many bronze and stone lanterns within the shrine, in the galleries and along the sides, and in the precincts. The huge, wooden *torii* (gate), rising out of the sea some 53 ft., differs from the usual *torii* in the form of its pillars. Sacred dances are performed by shrine maidens for a fixed offering to the shrine. Tame deer wander freely about the precincts.

Mt. Misen, the highest point on the island (alt. 1,790 ft.) can be climbed on foot in less than two hours. A splendid view may be obtained from the summit.

A tour of the Island, by motorlaunch in about two hours, makes a very interesting excursion.

SHIMONOSEKI (pop. 193,572) lies at the southwestern extremity of Honshu (Main Island) and holds, with Moji on the opposite coast, the key to the western gateway of the Inland Sea, forming an important railway and steamer center.

From Ogori Station on the way from Hiroshima to Shimonoseki a side trip may be made to the CHOMONKYO GORGE and from Asa Station, to the SHUHODO CAVE, the latter being the second largest stalactite cave in the world.

KYOTO TO SHIMONOSEKI BY SAN-IN LINE

The Japan Sea side between Kyoto and Shimonoseki has the following places of interest:

AMANOHASHIDATE, reached from Kyoto by train in about four hours, is noted for its two-mile, pine-clad sand bar, 100 to 300 feet wide, which juts out into Miyazu Bay. The best view of it is obtained when it is seen from a height, from between one's legs; it looks as if it were a bridge

suspended in the air. Hence the name of Amanohashidate, literally meaning "Heavenly Bridge."

KINOSAKI, reached in about four hours by express from Osaka, is a hot-spring resort with good Japanese inns.

DAISEN NATIONAL PARK (area, 30,636 acres) is named after Mt. Daisen (5,658 ft. above sea level) which is the main attraction of the park. Halfway up the mountain stands the Daisenji Temple, founded in 718. At the height of its prosperity, Daisen is said to have had more than 200 temples and mountain monasteries. From the foot of Mt. Daisen to the temple is an easy ascent, a motorbus being available, but from there to the top is a severe climb, and although the distance is only 4 miles, it takes nearly 3 hrs. In summer Daisen attracts a vast number of pilgrims and mountaineers, and in winter the slopes afford good skiing grounds. *Access:* Four hours and 48 minutes by ordinary train to the west of Kinosaki.

MATSUE (pop. 74,018) is reached from Osaka (not from Kyoto) by express in about five hours and a half and is the place where Lafcadio Hearn, author of many books on Japan, first taught English in Japan.

IZUMO TAISHA SHRINE, about 40 minutes by train to the west of Matsue, is one of the oldest shrines in Japan. The present building dates from 1874 and represents the oldest style of shrine structure in Japan.

SHIKOKU

Shikoku, the fourth largest of Japanese islands, faces the Inland Sea on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the south, and has a network of railroads, motor roads and electric car lines which cover all the places of tourist interest.

Shikoku's main products include salt, hand-made paper, rice and fish.

To ardent believers of Buddhism, Shikoku is a land of pilgrimage. They make a round of 88 temples scattered all over the island, all associated with a Buddhist saint, Kobo-Daishi (774-835).

Access to Shikoku: Takamatsu and Matsuyama are two main entrances to Shikoku from other parts of Japan.

To Takamatsu: A ferry run by the National Railways is

available from Uno (time required, one hour and 10 minutes), 45 minutes by express from Okayama. From Osaka, a private company's steamship on the Osaka-Beppu line gets to Takamatsu in eight hours and a half; from Beppu by the same line in about ten hours.

To Matsuyama: In addition to the above-mentioned Osaka-Beppu line which has Takahama in the city of Matsuyama among its ports of call, a steamship comes to Takahama regularly from Ujina (time required being about four hours), 20 minutes by rail to the south of Hiroshima.

TAKAMATSU (pop. 124,545) has the famous Ritsurin Park laid out in the traditional Japanese style of gardening.

YASHIMA is a narrow peninsula to the east of Takamatsu and commands a fine view of the Inland Sea.

SHODOSHIMA ISLAND, 37.6 miles in circumference, is off the port of Takamatsu and is noted for the beautiful scenery of Mt. Kankakei.

KOTOHIRA SHRINE, one hour by private electric train from Takamatsu, has magnificent old buildings which are reached by a long flight of stone steps flanked on both sides by souvenir stores.

TOKUSHIMA (pop. 121,416), at the eastern end of Shikoku Island, has skilled makers of *Awa Ningyo*, a special type of doll used for the puppet play, whose arms, hands, feet, legs, teeth, neck and tongue are so made as to be manipulated by means of strings.

NARUTO CHANNEL, 5,600 feet wide, between Shikoku and Awaji Island, is most worth visiting in spring when the water in the Inland Sea flows out into the Pacific through this channel with the utmost velocity because of the flood-tide, forming numerous whirlpools of scenic beauty.

DOGO HOT SPRINGS, 20 minutes by tram from Matsuyama, is one of the oldest and most prosperous spas in Japan.

KOCHI (pop. 161,640), five hours and 45 minutes by train from Takamatsu, is the largest city in southern Shikoku. It faces a scenic bay, and, together with all its environs, boats of *Tosa Inu*, a study breed of dog. Long-tailed fowls are also kept by some bird-lovers; their tails are often as long as 20 feet.

KYUSHU

Situated closest to the Continent of Asia, Kyushu came under the influence of Asiatic and European cultures earlier than the rest of Japan, and even in those olden times when Japan was closed to foreign trade, Nagasaki on the western coast of the island remained open. It can therefore be said that Kyushu of old was the gateway for foreign cultures.

Today, however, this sort of gateway has shifted to Tokyo. Yet Kyushu, especially the northern part of the island, has been developed as highly as in the Tokyo-Yokohama and Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe districts. Traffic by railroad and airplane between Tokyo and Kyushu is heavy and convenient; so much so indeed that tourist resorts in Kyushu attract visitors from the capital, as well as from other parts of the country. And many and attractive are those resorts. Below are given some of the best known.

Along the Nagasaki Line (Moji to Nagasaki) and its branches are situated the following places worth visiting:

MOJI (pop. 124,399) is a busy center of transportation on land and sea, forming a gateway to the island of Kyushu.

FUKUOKA (pop. 392,649), reached from Moji by express train in one hour and 41 minutes, is the largest commercial center in Kyushu, and is well known for the production of silk fabrics and dolls. The railway station in the city is named Hakata Station, instead of Fukuoka Station. *Hotels:* Kyoshintei Hotel and Fukuoka Gajoen Hotel.

KARATSU (pop, 51,820), one hour and 40 minutes by train from Fukuoka, is a seaside summer resort of scenic beauty with its long Niji-no-Matsubara (Rainbow Pine-grove) and Kagamiyama Hill. Karatsu Seaside Hotel is on the beach.

TAKEO, about three hours by express from Moji, is a hot-spring resort.

ARITA, 30 minutes by express to the west of Takeo, is one of the largest and oldest centers of the ceramic manufacturing industry in Japan. In this town and its environs are such famous ceramic companies as Koransha, Fukagawa, Imaemon and Kakiemon.

UNZEN NATIONAL PARK (area, 32,186 acres) is a

KYŪSHŪ
KOKURA
SHIMONOSEKI
To Kyōto
To Tōkyō via Kōbe
KARATSU
YAWATA
MOJI
Imari
HAKATA
(Fukuoka)
SASEBO
Arita
SAGA
Hikosan
NAKATSU
KURUME
Morizane
Yabakei
HITA
ISAHAYA
ŌMUTA
NAGASAKI
BEPPU
ŌITA
ASO N.P.
UNZEN N.P.
SHIMABARA
Tateno
Bōchū
KUMAMOTO
Misumi
Takamori
AMAKUSA
ISLANDS
YATSUSHIRO
Takachiho
Gorge
NOBEOKA
Kumagawa
Rapids
HITOYOSHI
SENDAI
KIRISHIMA N.P.
Kurino
Takaharu
Makizono
Kirishima-jingū Shrine
MIYAZAKI
KAGOSHIMA
Kirishima-
jingū
MIYAKONOJŌ
Shibushi
Nat. Ry. Lines
Private Ry. Lines
Motor Roads
Hot Springs
Boundary of
National Park

Petrified lava beds
on Mt. Aso.

Taking the sand-bath
at Beppu Spa.

Kagoshima's boast: her daughter and her turnips.

A Hakata doll, famous product of Fukuoka.

summer resort on the Shimabara Peninsula to the east of Nagasaki across a bay. The main feature of the Park is a cluster of hot springs (alt. 2,400 feet) gushing out among high mountains. The hot-spring water is utilized by such Western-style hotels as Unzen Kanko Hotel, Kyushu Hotel, Yumei Hotel, Shin-yu Hotel, Unzen Hotel and Midoriya Hotel, as well as by many Japanese inns.

To visit the Park, buses are available from Isahaya Station, 40 minutes by express to the east of Nagasaki; or direct from Nagasaki. A good motorbus climbs up to the Park, via Obama Hot Springs and then goes down to Shimabara on the eastern side of the peninsula, where a regular ferry is available for Misumi, within an hour's train ride of Kumamoto.

NAGASAKI (pop. 241,638), six hours by express train from Moji, is the oldest trade port in Japan dating from 1570. During World War II this port town was damaged by an atomic bomb, but now most of it has been restored to its former condition.

As far back as the middle of the 16th century, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch ships came to Nagasaki for trading purposes, and even when the Tokugawa Shogunate closed Japan's doors to foreign trade, this port was allowed as an exception to continue its trade with various countries abroad.

It was also in Nagasaki that Christianity was preached by Francis Xavier, a Spanish missionary who won a number of Japanese believers to this religion.

Because of these facts, Nagasaki has many places of historical interest, of which the following are most famous:

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, at Oura, which is the oldest of its kind in Japan, being built in 1864, was partially destroyed by the atomic bomb during World War II, which completely destroyed another church at Urakami.

SUWA SHRINE, on a hill, holds its festival on October 7, 8 and 9 on a large scale, of which a Chinese-style "Dragon Dance" and a palanquin procession are two outstanding attractions. In the shrine precincts there are a banyan tree planted by General and Mrs. Grant when they visited the city in 1897, and stone slabs to the memory of the Dutch

physician Dr. Siebold, who introduced to Japan the study of Western medicine, and of other foreigners historically associated with Nagasaki.

SOFUKUJI TEMPLE is popularly known as "Chinese Temple" because of its Chinese-style structures.

SASEBO (pop. 194,453), about one hour by train to the west of Arita, is a port city.

Along the Nippo Line (Moji to Kagoshima, via Beppu, Oita and Miyazaki) are the following places of tourist interest:

YABAKEI reached from Nakatsu Station, which is one hour and 20 minutes by express from Moji, is noted for its gorge scenery and Buddhist temples.

BEPPU (pop. 93,033), about three hours by express train from Moji; 21 hours and a half by steamship from Osaka via the Inland Sea, is the largest hot-spring resort in Kyushu. Facing a scenic bay in the Inland Sea, the city has the "Sand Baths," in which people half bury themselves in the sand on the beach where hot-spring water gushes out, and a series of "Hells" in the suburbs which include boiling ponds of hot-spring water and bubbling mud.

Kamenoi Hotel and many good Japanese inns are available.

MIYAZAKI (pop. 103,443) is famous for the shrine named after it, which is one of the oldest of the kind in Japan. In the suburbs of the city are: AOSHIMA ISLAND, where betel-nut palmtrees and other tropical plants grow thickly, and UTO SHRINE which stands in a stone cave 125 feet by 96 feet and 17 feet high.

KIRISHIMA NATIONAL PARK (area, 33,277 acres), in the southern province of Kyushu, is covered with high mountains of legendary fame, among which are found hot-spring resorts, such as Kirishima Spa, and ancient shrines. In spring many parts of the mountains are beautifully decorated with azaleas in bloom.

KAGOSHIMA (pop. 229,462), four hours by ordinary train from Miyazaki; nine hours and 12 minutes by express from Moji via Kumamoto, faces Sakurajima Island across Kagoshima Bay. Historically, it was here that Takamori Saigo (1827-77), who rendered a great service for the real-

ization of the Meiji Restoration in 1868, was born, lived, and was killed.

Along the Hohi Line (Kumamoto to Oita), 92 miles:

KUMAMOTO (pop. 267,506) is the largest city in central Kyushu, and is connected with Oita on the eastern coast by the Hohi Line which passes through the *Aso National Park* (area, 167,607 acres).

In olden times Mt. Aso erupted, and the largest crater in the world (more than 70 miles in circumference) was formed. Today, surrounded by a range of mountains, it has become farmland for cultivating rice-plants and vegetables; the railroad passes through it. But one of the mountains, Nakadake, is still active, and its crater can be seen from its edge without any danger. Motorbuses are available to this spot from Bochu Station on the Hohi Line, two hours from Kumamoto, and three hours from Oita. Aso Kanko Hotel near the crater has Western-style accommodations.

NORTH JAPAN

Besides the Nikko National Park mentioned before, there are many other places of tourist interest in the district to the north of Tokyo. Below are given a few of those most worth visiting.

Along the Tohoku Line (Tokyo to Aomori):

FUKUSHIMA (pop. 93,435), about five hours and a half by express from Ueno Station, Tokyo, is noted for collecting large quantities of cherries from the environs and shipping them to Tokyo and other large cities.

SENDAI (pop. 341,685), one hour and a half by express to the north of Fukushima, is the cultural center of north Japan. Tohoku University, one of the oldest and best in Japan, is situated there. The Joban Line that comes from Tokyo along the Pacific coast has its terminus in this city.

MATSUSHIMA (Pine Islands), 47 minutes by electric train from Sendai, is one of Japan's Scenic Trio, having numerous islands of various shapes and sizes scattered over Matsushima Bay, each island being covered with aged, gnarled pine-trees. A motor-boat is available for going round the islands. Along the scenic beach are situated the Park Hotel and Japanese inns.

TOWADA NATIONAL PARK (area, 105,911 acres) has in its center Lake Towada which is reached in two hours and 20 minutes by bus from Furumaki Station, accessible from Sendai by express in six hours and 20 minutes. Except in the snow-bound season, another bus route to this lake from Aomori is available. Situated at an altitude of 1,353 feet above sea level, the lake is the largest mountain lake in Japan, measuring five miles by 6.2 miles, and has facilities for boating and trout-fishing. On the northern side of the lake there are high mountains and rustic hotsprings, and on the eastern side the Oirase River takes its rise in the lake and flows toward the Pacific, having a garden-like beauty all along the course. Towada Hotel.

AOMORI (pop. 106,417), two hours and 20 minutes by express from Furumaki, is the terminus of all the railroads coming from the south, and at the same time forms the starting point for Hokkaido-bound ferries run by the National Railways.

Along the Joban Line (Tokyo to Sendai), about 224.5 miles:

ABIKO, 45 minutes by rail from Ueno Station, Tokyo, has an 18-hole golf course.

MITO (pop. 67,163), about two hours by express from Ueno Station, Tokyo, is noted for its plum-tree park.

Other places of note in north Japan:

OKINAJIMA, about six hours by train from Ueno Station, Tokyo, via Koriyama, is the place where the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, one of the greatest Japanese scientists, was born. His house, together with some of his personal belongings, is preserved there for visitors to see.

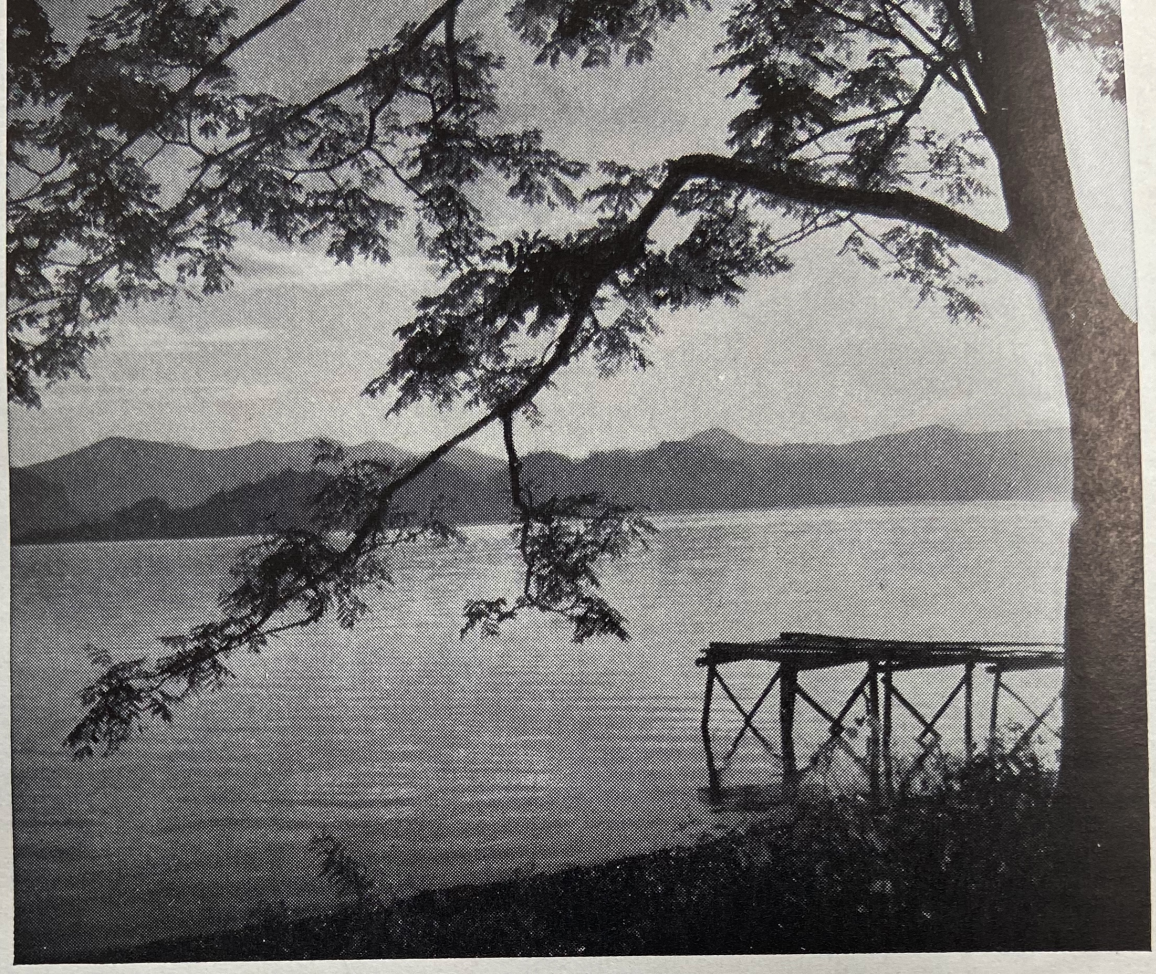
WAKAMATSU (pop. 62,228), 50 minutes by train to the west of Okinajima, produces, among other things, large candles beautifully decoratd with pictures.

HIGASHIYAMA HOT SPRINGS, 20 minutes by bus from Wakamatsu, is the largest and most prosperous of its kind in north Japan.

HIROSAKI (pop. 65,597), about one hour by express from Aomori, has a feudal castle, the beauty of which is much enhanced in the cherry blossom season in April.

Enjoying the sight at Matsushima, famous island resort.

Celebrating the *Tanabata* Festival in Sendai.



A peaceful view of lovely Lake Towada.

The *Noma-Oi* Festival, re-enacting an ancient battle scene.

HOKKAIDO

Compared with other parts of Japan, Hokkaido is less populous, has larger-scale landscapes, and is blessed with richer natural resources. As far back as 1872, the method of bringing waste land under cultivation was introduced there by Mr. Horace Capron, an American agricultural technician, and eight years later, when Japan had no railroad except the Tokyo-Osaka section, a train began to be operated between Sapporo and Otaru, two important cities on the northern side of the island.

To travelers, Hokkaido is an ideal haven of rest from the strain of busy city life, as well as from the heat of summer. There they have a wide variety of places and things to see, such as scenic mountains and lakes, Ainu villages, trappist monasteries, stock and dairy farms, fish markets, lumber plants and coal mines, some of which are peculiar to Hokkaido and others on a larger scale than those in the rest of Japan.

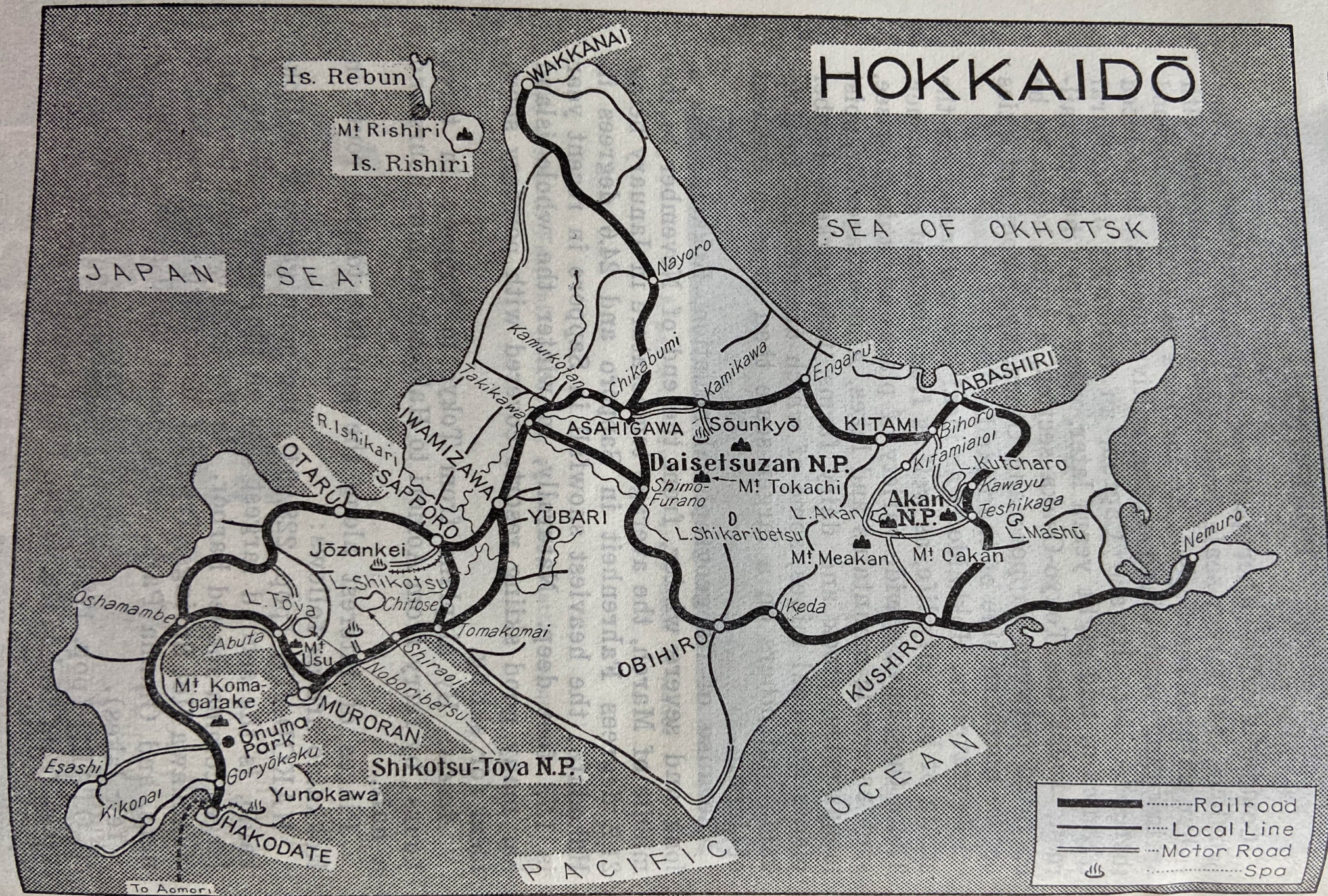
Because of its geographical situation, Hokkaido has a long and severe winter, from the end of November to the middle of March, the average temperature in January being 21.2 degrees Fahrenheit in Sapporo and 24.6 degrees in Hakodate; the heaviest snowfall in Sapporo in recent year is 1.78 feet deep. Naturally, in winter the whole island has many good skiing resorts covered with powdery snow, ideal for skiing.

Access: By airplane from Tokyo to Sapporo in three hours; by ferry from Aomori to Hakodate in four hours and a half.

Places of interest along the popular tourist route in Hokkaido are as follows:

HAKODATE (pop. 228,994), the main gateway to Hokkaido, is the second largest city on the island and has a large, comma-shaped harbor. In its neighborhood there are Yunokawa Hot Springs, Trappist Monasteries for monks and nuns, and Onuma Park (area, about 3,400 acres, including a few lakes).

OTARU (pop. 178,330), five hours and 20 minutes by express from Hakodate, is the third largest city in Hokkaido


HOKKAIDŌ
Is. Rebun
Mt Rishiri
Is. Rishiri
WAKKANAI
SEA OF OKHOTSK
JAPAN SEA
Nayoro
Kamuikotan
Chikabumi
Kamikawa
Engaru
ABASHIRI
Takikawa
R. Ishikari
IWAMIZAWA
ASAHIGAWA
Sōunkyō
KITAMI
Bihoro
Kitamiaioi
L. Kutcharo
Daisetsuzan N.P.
Shimo-Furano
Mt Tokachi
OTARU
SAPPORO
YŪBARI
L. Akan
Akan N.P.
Kawayu
Teshikaga
L. Mashū
L. Shikaribetsu
Mt Meakan
Mt Oakan
Nemuro
Jōzankei
L. Shikotsu
Chitose
Oshamambe
L. Tōya
Abuta
Mt Usu
Tomakomai
Ikeda
OBIHIRO
KUSHIRO
Shiraoi
Noboribetsu
Mt Koma-gatake
MURORAN
Ōnuma Park
Goryōkaku
Shikotsu-Tōya N.P.
Esashi
Kikonai
Yunokawa
HAKODATE
To Aomori
PACIFIC OCEAN
Railroad
Local Line
Motor Road
Spa

and its land-looked harbor affords a safe anchorage. In winter the suburbs of the city turn into a good skiing resort. Skiers, as well as visitors in the warm season, stay at the Etchuya Hotel, Hokkai Hotel and Japanese inns in the city.

SAPPORO (pop. 313,850), six hours by express from Hakodate, is the political, educational and industrial center of Hokkaido. Historically, the city was laid out in 1817 on an American plan by Mr. Horace Capron, mentioned above, and for this reason it now has wide boulevards intersecting each other at right angles and lined with the prefectural government office, the municipal office, the Sapporo Grand Hotel, department stores, and the Nakajima Park.

In the vicinity of Sapporo there are Mt. Okura, where skiing can be best enjoyed in winter, and the JOZANKEI HOT SPRINGS which, reached in about one hour by electric train, is a secluded place along a beautiful valley with a large outdoor hotspring pool and good Japanese inns.

SHIRAOI, about two hours by semi-express from Sapporo via Chitose and Tomakomai, is an Ainu village where the aborigines live in accordance with old manners and customs.

NOBORIBETSU HOT SPRINGS, the largest of the kind in Hokkaido, is reached in 17 minutes by bus from Noboribetsu Station which is within a twenty-minute ride by express to the west of Shiraoi. Nestling among high mountains, this resort has various kinds of abundant hot-spring water gushing out close to each other, these being utilized for bathing at the Noboribetsu Grand Hotel.

MURORAN (pop. 110,443), about 40 minutes by express to the east of Noboribetsu Station, is a port city as important as Otaru and Hakodate.

LAKE TOYA (25 miles in circumference) is reached in 30 minutes by bus from Abuta Station which is within a two-hour train ride to the east of Muroran. This lake, together with Lake Shikotsu and the above-mentioned Jozankei and Noboribetsu Hot Springs, and their environs, forms the SHIKOTSU TOYA NATIONAL PARK (area, 243,799 acres). The highest mountain in this national park is popularly known as *Ezo-Fuji* because of its similarity in shape to Mt. Fuji to the west of Tokyo. The view of this mountain seen across Lake Toya is magnificent.

Other places of interest in Hokkaido:

ASAHIGAWA (pop. 123,238), about three hours by express from Sapporo, is situated in the central part of Hokkaido and forms an important center of transportation and industry. The Asahigawa Hokkai Hotel and Japanese inns are available there.

DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK (area, 573,120 acres) is a series of high mountains (the highest being Mt. Asahi at an altitude of 7,560 feet) which, forming the "roof of Hokkaido", have among them deep, rocky gorges and canyons, and hot springs (Sounkyo being the most noted hot spring). Some of the mountains are covered with snow all the year round, and in winter all of them turn into a veritable paradise for skiers. In the warm season the mountain sides are attractively decorated with various kinds of alpine flowers, which make a striking contrast to a vast stretch of virgin forests.

SOUNKYO HOT SPRINGS are reached from Asahigawa by motor-car within two hours during the period from the early part of May to the latter part of November. During the rest of the year the road is blocked with snow. Good Japanese inns are provided there and at other hot springs in the national park.

AKAN NATIONAL PARK (area, 216,216 acres) occupies the eastern part of Hokkaido and presents grand volcanic contours that deserve world-wide attention. Unlike the above-mentioned Daisetsuzan National Park, this park is blessed with a few large lakes of volcanic origin, the largest being Lake Kutcharo (30 miles in circumference). The second largest lake, Akan (15 miles in circumference) attracts visitors for these three main reasons: first, because it is abundantly stocked with trout easy to fish; second, because it has green, ball-like mosses called "marimo" which are perfectly spherical and the like of which is found nowhere else except in some lakes of Switzerland and Saghalien; third, because there are Ainu villages around it. Around the lake there are two famous mountains, O-Akan (Male Akan) and Me-Akan (Female Akan), the latter being active. One of the popular routes to this national park is via Bihoro which is reached in six hours and 15 minutes by

Lake Onuma, one of Hokkaido's many beautiful lakes.

Misty vapors rise in Hell's Valley, Noboribetsu Spa, Hokkaido.

Majestic grandeur reigns in Akan National Park.

The Ainu aboriginal race in Hokkaido.

semi-express from Asahigawa; the route from Bihoro to Lake Kutcharo is covered by bus except in the snowy season.

KUSHIRO (pop. 93,357), reached from Sapporo by express in about 11 hours via Iwamizawa, Takikawa, Furano and Obihiro, is a port noted for the export of timber.

NEMURO (pop. 27,222), about four hours and a half by ordinary train from Kushiro, is at the eastern end of Hokkaido and has a long history as a center of the fishing industry.

WAKKANAI (pop. 34,529) is at the northern end of Hokkaido, but its port is not ice-bound even in the depth of winter.

JAPANESE PROVERBS

The first line is the original, the second the literal translation, and the third the nearest equivalent in English proverbs.

Ame futte ji katamaru.
Ground hardens after rainfall.
After rain comes fair weather.

Baka to hasami wa tsukaiyo.
Fools and scissors need nice handling.
Praise a fool, and you may make him useful.

Deru kugi wa utareru.
A nail that sticks out is struck in.
Envy follows good fortune.

Hana yori dango.
Sweetened dumplings rather than flowers.
Bread is better than the songs of birds.

Issun no mushi nimo gobu no tamashii.
No worm is so small but has a soul half as large.
Even a fly has its spleen.

Itumo yanagi no shita ni dojo wa inai.
The loach does not stay always under the willow-tree.
A fox is not caught twice in the same snare.

Kaiinu ni teo kamareru.
To have one's hand bitten by his own pet dog.
Caress your dog and he'll spoil your clothes.

Kyuso neko o hamu.
A cornered rat dares to bite a cat.
A stag at bay is a dangerous enemy.

Nagai mono niwa makareyo.
Let a long object wind you around.
Kings have long arms.

Nai sode wa furenu.
No sleeves, no swinging.
Of nothing comes nothing.

Nikai kara megusuri.
Administering eye-lotion from the second floor.
Fanning the sun with a peacock's feather.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS

The following tables of statistics are from the Japan Statistical Yearbook for 1951 which was edited by the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

JAPAN'S AREA
(in square miles)

Hokkaido	30,433.30
Honshu	88,919.35
Shikoku	7,246.01
Kyushu	15,744.37
TOTAL	142,343.04

POPULATION

(1) Total Number of Population:

Year	*Population*
1920 (Oct. 1)	55,391,481
1930 (Oct. 1)	63,872,496
1940 (Oct. 1)	72,539,729
1945 (Nov. 1)	71,998,104
1950 (Oct. 1)	83,199,637

(2) Prefectures having the density of more than 500 persons per square kilometer (as of Oct. 1, 1950):

Prefecture	*Density*
Tokyo	3,091
Osaka	2,126
Kanagawa	1,054
Fukuoka	720
Aichi	672
Saitama	564
Kagawa	508

(3) Cities having a population of more than 500,000 (as of Oct. 1, 1950):

City	*Population*
Tokyo (Tokyo Proper of 23 wards)	5,385,071
Osaka	1,956,136
Kyoto	1,101,854
Nagoya	1,030,635
Yokohama	951,189
Kobe	765,435

(4) Births, death, marriages and divorces:

Year	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Marriages*	*Divorces*
1935	2,174,291	1,152,371	551,032	47,721
1942	2,216,271	1,157,845	671,680	45,529
1950	2,356,856	908,801	717,069	83,864

STATURE AND WEIGHT BY AGE (in 1949)

Age	*Male*		*Female*	
	Stature (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Stature (cm.)	Weight (kg.)
10	126.0	25.51	125.8	25.53
20	161.2	54.57	151.1	51.02
31-40	160.3	54.56	148.6	49.53
51-60	157.5	52.82	145.5	46.66

TOKYO RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(July, 1914=100)

	1935	*1940*	*1945*	*1950*
Foods (42 items)	—	—	492	40,754
Cloths (20 items)	—	—	347	28,139
Fuel & lighting (6 items)	—	—	489	37,214
Others (32 items)	—	—	522	36,348
Average (100 items)	151.6	259.7	472.4	36,608

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(in yen)

(1) In all cities:

	1948	*1949*	*1950*
Total income	10,883	13,258	15,966
(Households	2,051	2,265	2,391)
Total expenditure...	8,780	11,885	12,004
(Households	5,118	5,279	4,918)

NOTE: Total expenditure includes taxes, fees and savings.

(2) In Tokyo (Average of 1950):

Total income 17,775
(The Survey was made about 526 households.)
Total expenditure....14,153, including the following:
(The Survey was made about 887 households.)

Foods and drinks	8,092
Housing	650
Clothing	1,657
Light and fuel	666
Miscellaneous	3,089
Taxes, Fees and savings	1,133

INCOME TAXES (in yen)

	Tax-payers	*Tax amount per capita*	*Ratio of tax amount to gross income*
1940	4,079,380	213	9.4
1945	11,569,859	321	12.8
1951	12,683,000	20,248	12.0

ESTABLISHMENTS AND LABOR FORCE

(as of July 1, 1951)

	Establishments	*Workers*
Agriculture	6,586	75,825
Forestry and hunting ...	3,584	50,690

	Establishments	*Workers*
Fishery	1,280	54,163
Mining	7,656	578,097
Construction	206,172	1,150,616
Manufacturing industries	595,470	5,542,541
Whole and retail trade	1,438,983	4,106,235
Finance and insurance	55,440	812,066
Real estate	8,551	29,675
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	100,721	1,790,744
Services	898,349	3,337,658
Total	3,222,792	17,528,310

The establishments given above include all government and private ones, except non-corporate establishments which are principally engaged in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, and aqueculture, government and public establishments which are engaged in non-operative administrative functions, and establishments under direct management of Allied Forces or a foreign power.

PRINCIPAL FOOD PRODUCTS

(Estimated production)

	1941	*1946*	*1950*
Rice (in koku)	55,088,171	39,149,381	62,553,300
Barley (Conversion into brown rice *koku*)	3,912,801	2,963,328	5,283,490
Naked barley (Conversion into brown rice *koku*)	5,996,485	4,610,666	6,663,792
Wheat (Conversion into brown rice *koku*)	8,958,726	5,788,995	8,213,302
Oat & rye (Prduction in *koku*)	2,232,667	1,166,798	1,781,040
Sweet potatoes (in 1000 *kan*)	1,071,269	1,039,222	1,677,384
White potatoes (in 1000 *kan*)	524,337	472,223	651,228

PRODUCTION OF COCOONS

	Total Production (in *kan*)
1941	69,848,597
1945	22,569,552
1949	16,516,340

PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS

	1941	*1946*	*1950*
Iron ore (in ton)	—	555,998	825,714
Coal (in 1000 tons)	56,472	20,372	38,459
Petroleum products (in kilolitre)	1,743,235	216,908	1,665,322

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

	1946	*1950*
Machine tools (in kg.)	4,965,565	4,473,171
Metal production machinery & furnaces (in ton)	33,061 (estimated)	102,742
Looms	2,156	48,223
Standard motors	85,031	276,829
Tubes	1,736,000	10,491,000
Autos and buses	397	12,670
Trucks	15,302	28,779
Bicycles	96,000	981,000
Rolling-stock (including converted ones		
Passenger cars	1,759	1,793
Freight cars	2,753	8,185
Watches & clocks	724,216	2,337,026
China ware (in ton)	173,608	264,040
Electric tubes (in 1000 pieces)	33,411	116,411
Cotton fabrics (in 1000 sq. yards)	241,700	984,860
Printing paper (in 1000 pounds)	94,939	475,928
Press roll (in 1000 pounds)	166,524	290,577

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED

(in million kwh.)

	Total	*Hydro*	*Thermal*
1935	24,893	19,108	5,785
1940	34,683	24,439	10,243
1945	23,181	20,648	2,533
1950	44,890	38,258	6,632

GAS PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

(in 1000 cubic meters)

	Production	*Supply*
1935	68,386	62,199
1940	100,340	91,820
1945	122,652	88,781
1950	1,098,675	963,010

LABOR UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERS

	Unions	*Membership*		
		Male	*Female*	*Total*
1948 (Jun.)	33,926	5,026,987	1,507,017	6,677,427
1950 (Jun.)	29,144	4,466,917	1,304,332	5,773,908

EDUCATION (in 1950)

	Schools	*Students*	*Teachers*
Kindergartens	2,100	224,653	9,445
Elementary Schools	21,080	11,191,401	307,170
Lower Secondary Schools	12,363	5,332,515	192,497
Upper Secondary Schools	2,903	1,935,118	100,995
Universities (New system)	201	224,923	19,332

NOTE: Various schools under the old system and schools for the blind, the deaf and the mentally deficient are not included in the above figures.

LIBRARIES (in 1950)

Libraries	Books	Attendants
972	9,092,668*	11,487,869

* includes the following: 8,626,974 for adults and 465,694 for children.

ALLOTMENT OF PRINTING PAPER (in 1950)

For	*Volumes Allotted*	*Pounds Allotted*
Books	63,151,600	29,939,790
Magazines	117,122,416	56,218,760

NOTE: Allotted copies of magazines were computed on this allocation basis: 1,000 copies of A5-size edition with 64 pages equal 480 pounds.

AMUSEMENT FACILITIES (in 1950)

	Permanent Institutes	*Aggregate Attendants*
Theaters	987	26,813,000
Cinemas	3,581	350,108,000
Race-courses	58	4,789,000
Bicycle-courses	48	12,153,000
Others	13,861	101,797

RELIGION (in 1950)

	Religious Corporations	*Believers*
Buddhism	76,774	43,668,499
Shintoism	107,865	62,783,810
Christianity	2,634	428,701
	(Churches)	
Others	603	2,627,681

ELECTION

(1) For members of the House of Representatives (on January 23, 1949):

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Electors	20,060,522	22,044,778	42,105,300
Voting ratio	80.7	67.9	74.0

(2) For members of the House of Councillors (on January 4, 1950):

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Electors	20,762,502	22,698,869	43,461,371
Voting ratio			
National constituency ...	78.1	66.7	72.3
Prefectural constituency..	78.2	66.7	72.2

(3) For members of Prefectural Assemblies (on April 30, 1951):

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Electors	21,089,911	23,149,699	44,230,610
Voting ratio	84.0	81.3	83.0

(4) For members of City, Town and Village Assemblies (on April 23, 1951):

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Electors	19,187,493	20,938,345	40,125,838
Voting ratio	91.1	90.9	91.0

VOTES POLLED FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Party	*House of Representatives* (Jan 23, 1949)	*House of Councillors* (June 4, 1950)
Liberal	13,402,409	18,728,751
Democratic	3,812,780	4,334,794
Socialist	4,129,794	12,171,437

Kokumin-kyodo....	1,042,123	Ryokufukai	5,433,967
Communist	2,984,771		2,971,323
Miscellaneous	2,209,336		2,259,578
Independent	2,011,306		11,098,482
Invalid	582,438		5,744,357

NOTE: Figures for House of Councillors include both national and prefectural constituencies.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS (in 1951)

(Source: Japanese National Railways)

Length of track operated	12,334 miles
Total extension of track	20,837 miles
No. of revenu passengers carried.....	3,379,413,575
Metric tonnage of freight carried.....	152,827,905
Train mileage	
Passenger trains	67,801,608 miles
Mix trains	10,401,371 miles
Freight trains	67,236,983 miles
Electric-car trains	36,128,723 miles
No. of employees	442,153
Operating revenue	₹183,928,558,737
Operating expense	₹186,494,856,512

TELEPHONE AND RADIO SUBSCRIBERS

	Telephone	*Radio*
1941	1,060,964	6,624,326
1950	1,354,940	9,192,934

VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE
(in 1,000 dollars)

	Export	*Import*	*Total*
1935	717,401	709,697	1,427,098
1940	856,795	809,190	1,665,986
1945	90,753	223,954	314,708
1950	820,057	974,198	1,794,255

CURRENCY ISSUE
(in million yen)

Year	*1935*	*1940*	*1945*	*1950*
Average banknotes issue	1,247	3,336	30,117	321,873

NATIONAL SAVINGS
(in million yen)

Fiscal Year	*Total Amount*
1935	2,563
1940	12,817
1945	67,392
1950	328,570

CURRENCY

Seven kinds of bank notes are in circulation: their denominations are ¥1,000, ¥500, ¥100, ¥50, ¥10, ¥5, and ¥1. Coins of smaller denominations are also in circulation, but they are practically out of use.

The exchange rate of dollar and sterling pound into yen is ¥360 and ¥1,008 respectively. Conversion fees are from ¥1.55 to ¥2.55 per dollar, and from ¥4.34 to ¥7.14 per sterling pound.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system of weights and measures was officially adopted in 1924, but the old Japanese system is still used in some cases, especially by aged people.

INDEX

Abe-no-Nakamaro.. 43
Abiko 98
Adams, William .. 60
Adults' Day 9
Ago Bay 73
Agricultural Land Commission 39
Ainu 99, 101
Akakura 87
Akakura Kanko Hotel 87
Akan, Lake 102
Akan National Park 102
Akashi 84
Amakusa 50
Amanohashidate .. 90
American President Lines 61
Aoi Matsuri 5, 77
Aomori 98
Aoshima 96
Arashiyama 77
Ariake Hotel 95
Arima Spa 84
Arita 93
Arita-yaki 48
Asahi 29
Asahi, Mt. 102
Asahigawa. 102
Asahigawa Hokkai Hotel 101
Asakusa 65
Ashikaga Shogunate 46
Ashikaga, Takauji 46
Aso, Mt. 97
Aso National Park 97
Asuka Period 41
Atami 7, 71
Atami Golf Course Hotel .. 71
Atami Hotel 71
Atami Kanko Hotel 71
Atami Sanno Hotel 71
Autumn 7
Autumnal flowers.. 8
Autumn festivals.. 8
Azuchi Castle 48
Azuchi-Momoyama Period 48

Beppu 96
Biwa, Lake 2, 77
BOAC 61
Book Week 30
Boso Peninsula .. 68
Buddhism..41, 42, 43, 44, 45
bugaku 15
Bund Hotel 55
Bunrakuza 82
Byodoin Temple.. 78

Canadian Pacific Air Lines 61
Capron, Mr. Horace 99, 101
Catholicism 48, 50
Chanoyu 17
Chikamatsu, Monzaemon 51
Children's Day.... 5
Chion-in Temple.. 75
Chitose 101
Chomonkyo Gorge. 90
Choshi 68
Christmas 8
Chuo Hotel 73
Churchill Club ... 33
Chuzenji, Lake.... 67
Civil Air Transport 61
Confucianism.. 41, 49
Constitution Memorial Day.. 5
Contemporary Japan 30
Cormorant Fishing 7
Culture Day 8

Daibutsu (at Kamakura) .. 59
Daibutsu (at Nara) 79
Daibutsu-den.. 22, 42
Dai-Ichi Hotel. 61, 73
Daisen National Park 90
Daisetsuzan National Park 101
Davis Cup 19
Diet Building...22, 64
Dogo 92
Dokyo 43
Dotombori 82
Dutch 49

Edo 49
Edo Period 31, 33, 49
Educational Commission 40
Eiheiji Temple ... 87
Emperor 5, 37
Engakuji Temple. 59
Enoshima 59
Etchuya Hotel ... 99
Ezo-Fuji 101

Fenollosa, Ernest.. 35
Five Fuji Lakes... 71
Flower arrangement 17
"Flying Fish" 19
Foreign Cemetery.. 57
Fudoki 31
Fuji-Hakone National Park... 69
Fuji Hotel 84
Fuji, Mt. 1, 6, 69
Fuji New Grand Hotel 71
Fujita, Tsuguji.... 34
Fuji-View Hotel .. 71
Fujiwara, Family.. 44
Fujiwara, Yorimichi 44
Fujiya Hotel .. 24, 69
Fukui 87
Fukuoka 93
Fukuoka Gajoen Hotel 93
Fukushima 97
Gagaku 15
Gajoen Hotel 61

Gamagori 73
Gamagori Hotel .. 73
Geisha dances.. 4, 76
Gemmyo, Emperor 42
Genji Monogatari. 31
Gifu 73
Ginkakuji 46, 75
Ginza 64
Gion Festival .. 7, 77
Girls' Festival 5
Girls' Opera 15
Go 18
Godaigo, Emperor 45, 46
Gold Pavilion..46, 75
Gora Hotel 69
Grant, General ... 95
Green Hotel 86
Gyokusenji Temple 71

Hachiman Shrine (At Kamakura).. 59
Hachioji 60
Haiku 32
Hakodate 51, 99
Hakone 69
Hakone Hotel ... 69
Hakone, Lake 69
Hana Matsuri 5
Han dynasty 41
Harris, Townsend 51, 71
Harunobu 34
Hase Kannon Temple 59
Hashimoto Hotel.. 86
Hasseiden 57
Hearn, Lafcadio.. 91
Heian Period.. 31, 43
Heian Shrine 74
Heike Monogatari. 45
Hibiya Park 64
Hideyoshi 49
Hiei, Mt. 77
Higashi Honganji Temple 74
Higashiyama Hotsprings 98
Hina Matsuri 5
Hiragana 27, 44
Hirosaki 98
Hiroshige . .. 34, 51
Hiroshima 89, 92
Hojo Government. 46
Hojo Government. 46
Hojo, Takatoki .. 46
Hojo, Tokimasa .. 46
Hokkaido 6, 98
Hokkaido Hotel .. 99
Hokusai 34
Ho-o-do Hall 44
Horyuji Temple 33, 42, 80
Hotel Ambassador. 61
Hotel Hikari 82
Hotel Naniwa 82
Hotel National .. 82
Hotel New Grand. 55
Hotel New Osaka. 82
Hotel Nikkatsu... 61
Hotel Rakuyo 73
Hotel Shiga Heights 87
Hotel Teito 61
Hotel Tokiwa 73
Hotel Tokyo 61
Hotel Yashima ... 61
House of Councillors 38
House of Representatives . 38
Hozu Rapids 77
Hyogo 45

Ice Palace 20
Ihara, Saikaku ... 51
Ikao 86
Imperial Hotel 23, 24, 61
Imperial Palace... 64
Injunction of Seventeen Articles 42
Inland Sea 2, 89
International Telephone Office 13
International Fair Hotel 82
Ise-Shima National Park 73
Isetan Dept. Store 61
Ito 71
Ito, Shinsui 32
Itsukushima Shrine 89
Izumo Taisha 91
Izu Peninsula 71

Japan Alps National Park 87
Japanese inn 11
Japanese music .. 15
Japanese Peace Treaty Conference 13
Japan News 29
Japan Institute (University of Michigan) 89
Japan Souvenir Association 55, 63, 76, 79
Japan Travel Bureau 12, 62
Jidai Matsuri 77
Joshin-etsu-Kogen National Park .. 86
Jozankei Hot Sprinks 101
judo 20
jujutsu 20

Kabuki 13
Kagoshima 96
Kamakura 45, 57
Kamakura Period 33, 34, 35, 46
Kambayashi Hotel 87
Kamenoi Hotel .. 96
Kamikochi Imperial Hotel 87
Kamogawa Odori ..76
Kamonyama 57
Kammu, Emperor. 43
Kampo 20
Kanazawa 87
Kanko Hotel Maruei 73
Kano school of painting 48
Kamikochi 87
Kara-e 33
Karatsu Seaside Hotel 93
Karatsu 93

Karuizawa 86
Kashima Shrine .. 68
Kasuga Shrine ... 79
Kasuga Wakamiya 79
Kasuga-yama 80
katakana .. 27, 28, 44
Katori Shrine 68
Katsura Imperial Villa 75
Katsuura 68
Kawai, Gyokudo .. 32
Kawamura, Gozo.. 35
Kawana 71
Kegon Waterfall.. 67
Kenchoji Temple.. 59
Kenroku Park 87
Kii Peninsula 80
kimono 26
Kinkakuji 46, 75
Kinosaki 90
Kinugawa Hotel .. 66
Kinugawa Spa 67
Kirishima National Park 96
Kirishima Spa 95
Kiyomizu Temple. 75
Kiyomori 44
Kobe 84
Kobo-Daishi 91
Koch 92
Koetsu 34
Kojiki 30, 31
Kokusai Hotel 84
Korakuen Stadium 65
Koriyama 80, 98
Koshien Hotel 84
Koshien Stadium 19, 83
Kotohira Shrine .. 92
Koya, Mt. 83
Kukai 43
Kumamoto 96
Kumano district.. 82
Kumano River ... 82
Kurihama 60
Kusatsu Hot Springs 86
Kushiro 102
Kutcharo, Lake ..102
Kyoshintei Hotel.. 93
Kyoto 43, 46, 47, 48, 73
Kyoto Hotel....24, 73
Kyoto Station Hotel 74
Kyushu 92
Kyushu Hotel 93

Labor Thanksgiving Day 8
"Lady Chatterley's Lover" 30
Lakeside Hotel .. 66

MacArthur, Douglas 35
Maiko 84
Maiko Villa 84
Mainichi 29
Makinoo 77
Mampei Hotel (at Karuizawa).. 86
Manyo-shu 31
"marimo" 102
Marunouchi 64
Marunouchi Building 22
Marunouchi Hotel 61
Masamune 34
Matsue 91
Matsuo, Basho.... 51
Matsushima 97
Matsuya Dept. Store 61
Matsuyama .. 91, 92
Matsuzakaya Dept. Store 61
Maya, Mt. 84
Me-Aken 102
Meiji, Emperor .. 51
Meiji era 35
Meiji Restoration 49, 51
Meiji Shrine 65
Midoriya Hotel .. 95
Mihara, Mt. 68
Mikasa Hotel 86
Mikimoto 73
Minamotos 44
Minamoto ,Yoritomo 45
Ming dynasty 47
Mitaka 60
Mito 98
Mitsukoshi Dept. Store 23, 61
Miyajima 90
Miyajima-guchi .. 90
Miyako Hotel.. 24, 74
Miyako Odori 76
Miyanoshita 69
Miyazaki 96
Moji 90, 93
Mommu, Emperor 42
Muromachi 46
Muromachi Period 46
Musashino 60

Nachidaki 82
Nagano 86
Nagaragawa Hotel 73
Nagasaki .. 49, 50, 95
Nagoya 73
Nagoya Hotel 73
Nagoya Kanko Hotel 73
Nagoya Park Lodge 73
Naka-no-Oe 42
Nakanoshima 82
Naiku 22
Namboku Period.. 46
Nanzenji Temple.. 75
Nara 41, 42, 78
Nara Hotel 78
Nara Park 79
Nara Period 42
Narita 68
Naruto Channel .. 92
National Parks ... 3
New Constitution 36-39
Nemuro 102
netsuke 34
New Year's Day... 9
N.H.K. 16
N.H.K. Symphony Orchestra 16
Nigatsudo 79
Nihombashi 64
Nihongi 31

Nihonshoki 31
Nijo Detached Palace 75
Nikko 7, 66
Nikko Kanaya Hotel 24, 66
Nikko Kanko Hotel 66
Nikko National Park 66
Nikko Palace Hotel 66
Nikko Yumoto Spa 67
Nippon Times 29
Nishi Honganji Temple 74
Nishijin fabrics .. 48
Nishinomiya Stadium 83
Nitta, Yoshisada... 46
Noboribetsu Hot Springs 101
Noboribetsu Grand Hotel ...101
Nobunaga 48
Nogeyama Park .. 57
Noguchi, Dr. Hideyo 98
Noh 14, 47
Nojiriko Hotel .. 87
Nojiri, Lake 87
Northwest Airlines 61
Numazu 71
Nunobiki Waterfalls 84

O-Akan 102
O-Bon 6
O-Bon Dance 7
Oda, Nobunaga .. 48
Odori 18
Oita 96
Okayama 89
Okinajima 98
Okyo 33
Old Imperial Palace 75
Olympic Games .. 19
Omisoka 9
Omori Hotel 61
Onuma Park 99
Oriental Economist 30
Oriental Hotel ... 84
Osaka 48, 82
Osaka Castle .. 22, 82
Osaka Dai-Ichi Hotel 82
Oshima Island 67
Otaru 99
Otsu 77
Oura 95
Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine ... 65

Pan American World Airways.. 61
Park Hotel 86
PEN Club 32
Perry, Commodore 51, 60
Philippine Air Lines 61
Pine-crest Hotel .. 84
Portuguese 48
Protestants 50
Puppet Show 14

Quantas Empire Airways 61

Ragusa, Vincenzo.. 35
"Rashomon" 15
Rinnoji Temple... 67
Rokko, Mt. 84
Rokkosan Hotel .. 84
Russo-Japanese War 52
Ryokan 11

Sacred Bridge (at Nikko) 67
Saicho 43
Saigo, Takamori .. 96
sake 26, 27
Sakurajima 96
samurai 44, 45, 47, 50
"Sand Baths" 96
Sangatsudo 79
Sankeien Garden.. 55
Sapporo 99
Sapporo Grand Hotel 101
Sarusawa Pond ... 79
Sasebo 96
Satsuma-yaki 49
Scenic Trio 3
School Education Law 40
seal-impression ... 36
Sendai 97
Sengokuhara Golf Club House 69
Sennichimae 82
senryu 51
Sesshu 33
Setsubun 9
Sharaku 34
Shiba Park 65
Shiba Park Hotel.. 61
Shichigosan 8
Shiga Heights 86
Shikoku 91
Shikotsu-Toya National Park ..101
Shimabara Peninsula 50
Shima Kanko Hotel 73
Shimoda 51, 71
Shimonoseki 90
Shinano-gawa 2
Shinjuku Station.. 10
Shin Kokinshu ... 45
Shinsaibashi 82
Shin Wakanoura.. 83
Shin-Yakushiji Temple 80
Shin-yu Hotel 95
Shirahama Spa ... 83
Shiraoi 101
Shirokiya Dept. Store 61
Shizuoka 73
Shizuura Hotel .. 73
shogi 18
Shosoin 34
Shotoku, Prince-Regent 42
Shodoshima Island 92
Shoji Hotel 71
Shugakuin Imperial Villa 75
Shuhodo Cave 90

Shuyu-sai 5, 77
Siebold, Dr. 95
Silver Pavilion 46, 75
Sino-Japanese War 52
Sofukuji Temple.. 95
Soga family 42
Sounkyo Hot Springs 102
Spanish 48
Spring 4
Spring festivals .. 5
Spring flowers 4
Star Festival 6
Sui dynasty 42
sukiyaki 25
Suma 84
Sumano-ura Park.. 84
sumie 33
Sumiyoshi Shrine.. 83
summer 6
Summer festivals.. 6
Summer flowers ... 6
sumo 5, 10, 21
Sung dynasty 44
Supreme Court ... 38
Suwa Shrine 95
Suwayama Park... 84

tabi 27
Tachikawa 60
Taiho Code 42
Taika-no-Kaishin . 42
Taika Reformation 41
Taira family 43
Tairas 44
Takahama 92
Takamatsu 91, 92
Takao 77
Takarazuka 83
Takarazuka Hotel 83, 84
Takashimaya Dept. Store 61
Takauji 46
Takeo 93
Tanabata Matsuri. 6
Tanegashima 48
Tang dynasty.. 42, 43
Tankei 35
Tan-yu 33
Tamamushi-no-zushi 33
tea ceremony 17
telephoto 13
tempura 25
"Time Bath" 86
Todaiji Temple 45, 79
Togano-o 77
Toho Hotel 82
Toji Temple 22
tokonoma 23
Tokugawa, Ieyasu. 49
Tokugawa Period. 34
Tokugawa Shogunate .. 49, 50
Tokushima 92
Tokyo 51, 52, 60
Tokyo Central Station 10
Tomakomai 101
Toshodaiji Temple 80
Toshogu Shrine 7, 67
Towada Hotel ... 98
Towada, Lake 97
Towada National Park 97
Toya, Lake 101
Toyama 87
Toyoko Dept. Store 63
Toyokuni 34
Toyotomi family.. 48
Toyotomi, Hideyoshi 48
Trappist Monasteries 99
Tsukiji Honganji Temple 65
TV 16

Ueno Park 64
Ueno Station 10
Ugai 7
Uji 78
Uji-Yamada 73
Ukiyo-e.... 33, 34, 51
Unkei 35
Unzen Hotel..... 95
Unzen Kanko Hotel 93
Unzen National Park 93
Umehara, Ryuzaburo ..32, 34
Uraga 51, 60
Urakami 95
Utamaro 34
Uto Shrine 96

Vatican 48
Vernal Equinox Day 5
Waka..... .. 31, 32
Wakamatsu 98
Wakanoura 83
Wakayama 83
Wakkanai 103
World War II.... 52
Winter 8
Winter festivals .. 8
Winter flowers ... 8

Xavier, Francis ... 48

Yabakei 96
Yakushiji Temple. 80
Yamanakako Hotel 71
Yamato-e 33
Yamato Period ... 41
Yamato Province .. 41
Yasaka Shrine 75
Yasui, Sotaro .. 32, 34
Yasukuni Shrine.. 65
Yokohama 55
Yokohama Commerce and Industry Promotion Hall.... 57
Yokohama Nursery Co. 57
Yokosuka 60
Yokoyama, Taikan 32
Yomeimon Gate .. 22
Yoshimasa.... 46, 47
Yoshimitsu ... 46, 47
Yoshino 45, 46
Yoshino-Kumano National Park.. 80
Yoshino, Mt. 80
Yunokawa Hot Springs 99
Yusaki Spa 83

版　権
所　有

JAPAN : The Pocket Guide

Price : ¥ 250

Published by JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU
Head Office : 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo
USA Offices : 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20
651 Market Street, San Francisco

英文日本案内記（ポケット版）

昭和二十一年 十月 一日 初版発行
昭和二十三年 三月十五日 改訂再版発行
昭和二十七年 七月 五日 改訂三版発行
昭和二十七年 十月三十日 改訂四版発行
昭和二十八年 六月二十五日 改訂五版発行
昭和二十八年十一月 十六日 改訂六版発行

定価 二百五十円

編集兼発行人 入沢文明
発行所 東京都千代田区丸ノ内一ノ一 日本交通公社
印刷所 東京都板橋区志村町五 凸版印刷株式会社

All the maps in this book have been published with the approval of the Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction.
(340—E129 VI—1053)

Nothing could be lovelier to grace the walls of your room than an exquisite Japanese doll!

OZAWA DOLL SHOP

13 Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minatoku, Tokyo.
Tel.: (43) 4986

Mikimoto Pearls

K. MIKIMOTO, INC.

TOKYO: GINZA STREET
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
YOKOHAMA: HOTEL NEW GRAND
TACHIKAWA: ISETAN DEPT. STORE
KYOTO: SHIMMONZEN STREET

MIKIMOTO PEARL ISLAND

TOBA, MIE PREF.